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Thursday, March 26, 1964
Chaitra 6, 1886 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Seventh Session**
**(Third Lok Sabha)**

सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**New Delhi**

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## LOK SABHA

*Thursday, March 26, 1964/Chaitra 6, 1886 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Purchase of Textile Machinery

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*754. **Shri Warior:**
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
**Shri Daji:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked Japanese Government for a loan of $15 million for the purchase of Textile Machinery; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government of Japan are considering to extend a suppliers' credit for textile machinery.

**Shri Warior:** May I know whether this machinery is something different from the machinery produced or fabricated in this country?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** We are also producing some of these textile machinery here, but it does not really satisfy the total requirement of textile machinery for this country for



industrial use. Therefore this will be procured from Japan.

**Shri Warior:** May I know whether the allocation of this machinery is also decided upon by the Government and, if so, some details of that?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Certainly, the allocation of this machinery would be decided by the Government and a list has been furnished to them about the requirement of particular type of machinery that we would like to have from Japan.

**Shri Daji:** Can Government tell us as to what types of textile machinery are proposed to be imported under this scheme?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** It practically covers the entire range because what we produce in this country, namely, spinning frames, carding machines and some of the ancillaries, is not adequate. Then, we are not producing as yet blowroom machinery in any considerable quantity. So, it covers the entire range of machinery, even those that are being manufactured in the country.

**Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** May I know whether this loan assistance will be able to cover the requirements for the new units that have been licensed recently?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Our total requirements under the Plan are considerable. The amount of textile machinery needed both for purposes of replacement as well as for new units is of the order of Rs. 320 crores. Our own production is unlikely to reach even a third of it. So, it is difficult to say whether this particular

credit which will be of the order of about Rs. 8 crores will cover new units or old units. The allocation is being done by the appropriate ministry.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** What percentage of the total material required during the period of the use of this loan will the machinery purchased out of this loan represent?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** As, I said, the total amount of machinery that will be needed will be of the order of Rs. 320 crores during the Plan period. Our production is likely to be about a fourth of it. As I said, this credit is for about Rs. 8 crores; so, the hon. Member would see that it will cover a very small part of our needs.

**Eradication of Diseases**

***755. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the diseases which are the greatest, rather worst, killers in our country; and

(b) the measures taken or being taken to eradicate or control them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju):** (a) The following diseases are considered to be the major causes of mortality in India:

Fevers. . . .

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Fevers? What kind of fevers?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** I am coming to that, Fevers, Respiratory diseases (including Pulmonary tuberculosis), Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Smallpox and Cholera.

(b) 'Health' being a State subject, the State Governments are primarily responsible for taking measures against various diseases. The Central Government have however initiated and are assisting with Grants-in-aid and in other ways the promotion of country-wide campaigns for the eradication of malaria and smallpox and for the control of TB and other major communicable diseases. The malaria eradication campaign has been in operation since 1958 and is expected to be completed in areas covering about up to 80 million people by the end of March, 1964. More units will complete their work and enter maintenance phase every year. The smallpox eradication campaign is expected to be completed in 1965. The control of Tuberculosis is being effected by the establishment of clinics and domicillary treatment and it is hoped that there will be at least one clinic in each district by the end of the Third Plan. B.C.G. Vaccination is also going on. Improvements in water supply in urban and rural areas which is being given high priority will lead to a great deal of reduction in Cholera and other intestinal disorders.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that in some modern, so-called highly civilised countries cancer and heart disease are the greatest killers today and, if so, do the Government propose to accelerate the pace of modern civilisation in our country, or slow down, rather arrests the pace so as to prevent the aggravation of cancer and heart diseases in our country?

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** So far as cancer is concerned, I think, it is much more common in European countries and other advanced countries. But our problem is communicable diseases which are claiming the highest toll.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether the Government is going to accelerate the pace of modern civilisation or arrest its pace in order to prevent such diseases.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** We are doing both.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How can he do both?

**Mr. Speaker:** He says, civilisation must bring in the prevalence of cer-

tain diseases. Now, if the civilisation is allowed to come in, then those diseases are also likely to come in.

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** It is not the matter of civilisation as much as the fact that in the early stages every country is overwhelmed by the communicable diseases. They absorb all their attention. As soon as these diseases are controlled, the other diseases, like, the cancer, degenerative cases of old age, heart diseases, etc. come into prominence and attract more attention. In the Western countries, they have reached the second stage. In India, we are in the first stage. But as my hon. colleague has stated, we are not neglecting the problem of cancer and heart diseases and we are working in those fields also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that the emphasis in modern medicine is more on the preventive aspect than on the curative aspect of the matter and, if so, does the Government propose, besides providing, as far as they can, good food and a clean environment to the people, to explore the possibilities of *Hathayoga* from the preventive angle and Homœopathy and Ayurveda from the curative angle, rather than the expensive Allopathic therapy?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** At the moment, all the communicable disease control programmes are primarily preventive programmes. Homoeopathy and Ayurveda are primarily curative approaches and they are being used by the State Governments in several places where they consider fit.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Minister was not attentive. I asked about the preventive angle, the value of *Hathayoga* . . .

**Mr. Speaker:** He not only brings in *Hathayoga* in his suppementary but he practises it.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am thankful to you for the light you have thrown on the subject.

My question was that in modern medicine, the emphasis is more on the preventive aspect that on the curative aspect. Therefore, have the Government explored the possibilities of *Hathayoga* from the preventive angle?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** There are two approaches to prevention. One is the control of communicable diseases by the various methods that we are following. The other is improving the general health of the individual so that they are more resistant to disease. For the latter, we are resorting to improvement of nutrition on the one side and in some cases we have used also the exercises under the yoga system and naturopathy etc. There are research schemes to evaluate the effect of these methods on the health of the individual.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Are Government aware that by common consensus worry is adjudged as the worst killer, and if so, what do Government propose to do to eliminate the worries specifically generated by the ruling party?

I think that the hon. Minister is prepared to answer it.

**Mr. Speaker:** She may answer it. But in this particular case, it is the hon. Member who has created worries and not the hon. Minister.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The House is vitally concerned about this matter. The hon. Minister is prepared to answer it.

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Leaving aside the unnecessary attack on the ruling party, I agree with the hon. Member that worry is one of the very important factors causing bad heatlh. We have programmes for the promotion of mental health. Under some of these programmes, some of the hon. Members will greatly benefit.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I hope the Ministers also will benefit.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** The latter part of my question remains unanswered.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is the latter part of the question to which the hon. Minister has actually answered.

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : जहां तक भारतवर्ष का सम्बन्ध है यहां ८० फी सदी लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और गांवों में अभी भी उन का इलाज ज्यादातर वैद्य लोग करते हैं तो इन वैद्यों को कुछ अधिक वैज्ञानिक बनाने के लिए कुछ आयुर्वेदिक की क्लीनिक्स देहातों में खोलने के लिए क्या कोई विशेष प्रकार का कार्यक्रम सारे देश में चल रहा है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब यह तो माननीय सदस्य बहुत एक जनरल सवाल में चले गये कि देहातों में क्या आयुर्वेदिक क्लीनिक्स खोली जा रही हैं । मौजूदा सवाल तो इरैडिकेशन आफ डिसीजेज के बारे में है ।

**डा० गोविन्द दास** : मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि देहातों में . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आयुर्वेद वालों को अधिक वैज्ञानिक बनाने और देहातों में आयुर्वेद की क्लीनिक्स खोलने का सवाल बहुत जनरल है ।

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी** : मंत्री महोदया ने बतलाया कि ज्यादा मृत्युएं मलेरिया से भी होती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी जो ऐंटी मलेरिया स्कीम थी उस को जारी रक्खा जायगा या उस को बन्द कर दिया जायगा ? दूसरे मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मलेरिया का प्रकोप वैसा ही है या पहले से कम हो गया है ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर** : पहले हमारे यहां मलेरिया से मृत्यु हुआ करती थीं लेकिन अब तो मलेरिया से मृत्युएं नहीं होती हैं । मलेरिया के केसेज भी इने गिने इस देश में हो रहे हैं । मेरे कुलीग ने बतलाया है कि करीब ८० मिलियन लोग ऐसे एरिया में बसते हैं जहां मलेरिया का प्रकोप होता था लेकिन अब वहां मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्य समाप्त हो गया है और पहली अप्रैल से वहां से यह स्पेशल स्टाफ वगैरह हटा लिया जायगा । इसी प्रकार से सारे देश में यह मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्य समाप्त हो रहा है और बड़ी सफलता से समाप्त हो रहा है ।

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that while in some regions of North India, specially in the *terai* region, malaria becomes prevalent in an epidemic form in some months of the year, a report is sent by the eradication department that malaria has been eradicated in those areas?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** In the border areas, particularly adjoining the other countries namely East Bengal and Nepal, we are aware that there are cases of malaria because of the migration of population from one side to the other. That is why about 25 units in the border areas are still continuing the spray operations and various other operations. So, we are not relaxnig our efforts in those areas.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to the news item published in today's newspapers that a child has gone blind and another child has died because of defective small-pox vaccine, and if so, whether she is going to arrange for a laboratory test of all the vaccines before they are sent out for purposes of vaccination?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** I have seen the newspaper report that the hon. Member is referring to. So far as the case of blindness of one child is concerned, that is being examined by not only our own experts but even international experts. It is true that the child is reported to have lost its eyesight fifteen days after the vaccination. But the experts say that the changes in the eye are not such as can be associated with any encephalitis due to small-pox vaccine. How-

ever, we have referred it to the WHO and various other agencies. We are doing everything possible to investigate the case. So far as the question of the vaccine being responsible for these various things is concerned, I would like to submit that we have vaccinated about 20 crores of people. There are 17 or 18 cases reported of complications as a result of vaccination; a rate of less than one in a crore of vaccinations is an incidence very much lower than the incidence of complications anywhere in the world.

**Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination**

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*756. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
**Shri Umanath:**
**Shri Bade:**
**Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination has submitted its report;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) whether the Committee's work is being expedited?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the replies given to Starred Questions Nos. 312 and 344 answered on 2nd December, 1963 and 27th February, 1964 respectively. The Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination has been recently reconstituted and it is hoped that the final Report of the Committee will be available in the course of the next five months or so.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The statement laid on the Table says that the Committee has been considerably handicapped in its work by inadequacy of necessary data. Is it a fact that the former Chairman, Shri Neogy, resigned from this Committee in disgust, almost in despair, not merely because of lack of co-operation from State Governments in so far as supply of necessary data was concerned, but also because our Embassies abroad used to sit pretty over his letters and communications in regard to this matter until they were prodded and goaded by the Prime Minister himself?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** A detailed answer was given in the statement laid both in December and on the other occasion, in February. The question relating to his resignation was also answered there. There were three reasons. The letter from the Home Minister was also referred to.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is it a fact that since the resignation of Shri Neogy the work of the Committee has been more or less in the doldrums? If the answer is in the negative, what stage has it reached? Is the Government in a position to state at least roughly when the final report will be submitted?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** In four or five months, as indicated.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** There were two reasons particularly mentioned. In this about which concern was also expressed on the floor of the House. One was the intervention of the World Bank study and the other the complete official-ridden committee which blocked the work of the Chairman and did not permit progress. What were the reasons for Government not to accept the Chairman's views on these points? How do they say that they did not overlap or obstruct?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** With great repsect, I would say that the position has not been correctly stated. The reasons are these: The first concerned the work of the World Bank study team on coal transport and its relationship with the work of the Committee. There was no question of overlapping or any redundancy in the work of the Committee as regards this. The second was in relation to the proposal to reconstitute the Committee. We felt it was not necessary to do so because a lot of time had already passed. Thirdly

the then Labour Minister, the present Home Minister, had written to say that the report should be expedited in four or five months. By that time, a number of questions had been asked in Parliament.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** How does he say that it did not overlap? After all, the Chairman was not also a chicken. When he stated that there was overlapping, he must have given the reasons and shown how there was overlapping.

**Mr. Speaker:** This is entering into argument.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** What were the issues involved? It is not a question of argument; it is a question of information.

**Mr. Speaker:** How do they say there was no overlapping—that is entering into argument.

**Shri Daji:** Is it a fact that the World Bank team's terms of reference were subsequently enlarged to include transport by all means and transport of all goods?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The team wanted to have a complete idea of rail, road and canal transport. They were concerned with it in a general way. It did not overlap at all.

**Assistance to States**

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*757. **Shri Kachhavaiya:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
**Shri Dhaon:**
**Shri B. P. Yadava:**
**Shri Subodh Hansda:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have of late decided to increase Central assistance for the States' Development projects for 1964-65 by about Rs. 55 crores; and

(b) how much of this additional assistance would go to Assam and other States individually?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(Rs. crores)

| States | Central assistance intimated to States | |
|---|---|---|
| | on 26-9-1963 | on 22-1-1964 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 39.50 | 43.05 |
| Assam | 14.40 | 22.10 |
| Bihar | 47.40 | 51.80 |
| Gujarat | 19.70 | 21.95 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | 13.40 | 13.95 |
| Kerala | 22.00 | 26.20 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 39.30 | 47.20 |
| Madras | 40.30 | 43.45 |
| Maharashtra | 36.00 | 36.10 |
| Mysore | 22.20 | 29.75 |
| Orissa | 29.00 | 34.20 |
| Punjab | 29.10 | 32.10 |
| Rajasthan | 31.90 | 39.55 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 78.00 | 78.30 |
| West Bengal | 36.80 | 38.80 |
| TOTAL : | 499.00 | 558.50 |

**श्री कछवाय** : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो धन-राशि राज्यों को दी जा रही है वह किन-किन कामों में लाई जायगी—वह कृषि में या अन्य कामों में लाई जायेगी ?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Really it was to be financed through Central assistance of Rs. 500 crores and States' resources of Rs. 350 crores. State-wise allocation of Central assistance of Rs. 499 crores was also indicated.

I shall read four or five sentences as I think it is necessary to give the details.

The aggregate for the draft plans 1964-65 proposed by the State Gov-

ernments amounted to Rs. 1,001 crores against which the Working Groups recommended an outlay of Rs. 1,048 crores and the outlay which emerged after discussion amounted to Rs. 941 crores. In the resources Working Group the States' resources were estimated at Rs. 353 crores. With the Central assistance allocated at Rs. 499 crores there was a gap of Rs. 89 crores under the State Plans. The position regarding this gap was discussed with the Ministry of Finance on 4th January, 1964 and it was agreed to increase the allocation of Central assistance to States to Rs. 575 crores, of which Rs. 558.5 crores has been allocated to States and Rs. 16·5 crores kept back—Rs. 15 crores for augmenting outlays on Agricultural Programmes and Rs. 1·5 crores for a few important social service programmes.

**श्री कछवाय** : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि चूंकि मध्य प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है और उस को जो राशि दी गई है, वह कम है, इसलिये क्या सरकार उस राशि को बढ़ाने पर विचार कर रही है ।

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** For Madhya Pradesh, it was Rs. 39·30 crores. Now this has gone up to Rs. 47·20 crores.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि किन-किन राज्यों ने उन को दी गई राशि को कम बताया है और राजस्थान ने जो ज्यादा राशि की मांग की थी, उस के बारे में क्या सोचा गया है ।

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** May I read the figures?

**Mr. Speaker:** For all the States it need not be read. Of course, every State must have said that they want more. He wants to know only about Rajasthan.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** For Rajasthan, from Rs. 31·90 it has gone up to Rs. 39·55 crores.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा**: अकाल की वजह से राजस्थान ने ज्यादा राशि की मांग की थी । क्या उस के लिये रुपया इसी राशि में दिया गया है, या उस के लिए अलग राशि दी जायेगी ?

**Mr. Speaker:** For famine conditions, is the amount separate, or is it included in this?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** It is not included. The amount spent on famine relief is not included in this. The problem itself is that in regard to famine conditions in Rajasthan some other things have to be done. These methods are being looked into by Government, not only to provide famine relief. If as a result of famine, certain other expenditure has to be undertaken for purposes of relief, then that will be looked into.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Rather inaudible.

**Shri Ranga:** Perhaps you, Sir, could hear the answer, but we could not.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is being looked into. If more funds are needed, they may provide.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** The hon. Minister said just now that the Central Government had given extra funds to the States. The Finance Minister had said that the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested that either the Nagarjunasagar project should be taken up by the Centre or extra funds should be provided. So, I want to know whether specific provision for this has been made by the Planning Commission, so as to relieve the development pressure on the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a matter which it is not possible for us to go into in this House. The States do have a very legitimate case

for implementing the schemes they have on hand. Of course, they have not got the resources, but the Centre's resources, too, are not unlimited. That is where the Planning Commission comes in to discuss with the States and the Central Government and to define certain priorities. So, the methodology of it is rather difficult for us to discuss. At the moment what has been said is the amount mentioned by my colleague. Beyond that, I do not think I can add to the information of the House.

**श्री विश्व नाथ पाण्डेय** : कुछ पहले उत्तर प्रदेश के चार जिलों, देवरिया, आजमगढ़, जौनपुर और गाजीपुर, के विकास के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने पटेल कमेटी नियुक्त की थी। इस सम्बन्ध में पटेल कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट सरकार को प्रस्तुत की है, उस के आधार पर इन जिलों के विकास के लिए सरकार ने कितना धन स्वीकृत किया है, वह धन विकास के किस कार्य में लगाया जायेगा और कब तक ?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The question refers to the backward areas in Uttar Pradesh, so far as I can understand it. Separate answers have been given with regard to the help and the pilot studies which took place.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** In view of the Prime Minister's repeated statements that the *per capita* income of Bihar is the lowest compared to all other States in India, may I know whether the Government contemplate to give more additional assistance for the development of Bihar?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Subject to the overall position of the Central resources, the requirements of every State will be considered.

**श्री गुलशन** : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब राज्य को दी गई सहायता का क्या ब्यौरा है और उस में से जो सहायता हरिजन-कल्याण के लिए दी गई है, उस का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** As I said, it comes under the Social Welfare Board. It is rather a different heading. But I may point out that for Punjab, from Rs. 29·10 crores, it has gone up to Rs. 32·10 crores.

**Shri Basumatari:** May I know whether this is correct or not; namely, due to the heavy floods in Assam last year,.....

**Mr. Speaker:** If representatives from every State desire to put questions, even one qustion may take more than 15 minutes or so!

**Shri Basumatari:** This is with regard to planning, and Assam is specifically mentioned in part (b) of the question. I wanted to know whether this is correct or not namely, the Assam Government wanted an additional allotment for giving relief on account of the heaviest floods that took place in Assam last year but it was refused. I want to know whether this is correct or not.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The answer to it follows from what the hon. Finance Minister said just now in regard to Rajasthan. In Rajasthan and Assam, if there are special conditions, they will merit special treatment.

**Unemployment among Graduates**

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*758. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** / **Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unemployed graduates in the country is increasing year after year;

(b) the latest position in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether Government have thought over this problem and taken any decision thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) and (b). While no precise information is available regarding the total number of unemployed graduates in the country, it appears from the statistics of the number of graduates including post-graduates on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of each year, that the number of unemployed graduates in the country is showing an increase every year. Relevant figures for the period 1960—63 are given below:

| *Year* | *No. of graduates on the Live Register at the end of the year* |
|---|---|
| 1960 | 46,584 |
| 1961 | 55,786 |
| 1962 | 63,784 |
| 1963 | 67,830 |

(c) The problem has been under consideration of the Government for some time, and the Third Plan programmes are expected to tackle it to some extent.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** I want to know what plan the Government have got for giving employment to these persons.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is already contained in the third Plan: graduates from the employment exchanges include graduates in engineering, medicine, etc. For instance, at the end of the year, we want higher technically-skilled men, so far as doctors and engineers are concerned and also for the big industries and small-scale industries. I can give the figures if necessary.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** In spite of all the efforts, there are so many graduates unemployed. So, I want to know what further steps the Government are contemplating to take, to give them employment. The Third Plan up till now has failed in this respect.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** As I have already indicated, there is no attempt to conceal the fact that the number of unemployed graduates is increasing. But there is also the Act with regard to the compulsory notification of the vacancies which has been passed. Great use is being made of it by the Employment Exchanges. Many more are getting registered now than before. In the universities, we have advisory bureaux where they have got to register themselves, and these Bureaux give suitable advice regarding the employment opportunities.

**श्री ब्रज बिहारी मेहरोत्रा :** क्या सरकार यह बतलाने की कृपा करेगी कि एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंजिज द्वारा कितने ग्रेजूएट्स को साल में काम मिलता है और कितनों को नाम रजिस्टर कराने के बाद भी जगह नहीं मिलती है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** How many out of these graduates have been actually employed?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I can furnish the figures. I do not have them now.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** Has it ever occurred to the Planning Commission or the Minister of Planning to find out the break-up as to how many agricultural graduates, medical graduates and technical and engineering graduates are there, and with the collaboration of the Ministry of Education, are they thinking of trying to reorient their education to study this problem and give suitable employment?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** So far as the live registers are concerned, they are a bit deceptive. There cannot be the same accuracy with regard to them as there is in other cases. For example, there may be people who are already employed, but who register themselves, thinking that they will get better employment opportunities. So, it is a very complex problem.

**Shrimati Yashoda Reddy:** My question has not been answered.

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I have not got a break-up with regard to agricultural graduates.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I know whether the graduates include only arts graduates or science graduates also? May I also konw what has happened to the scheme of creating 50,000 posts of teachers to provide employment to the graduates?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Actually in many cases, we want skilled people and we are training them. There are many vacancies which have not been filled because of suitable technical people not being available. It is a mixed question. The hon. Member referred to the 50,000 posts of teachers. We are keeping it in mind. We are seeing to it that they have ample opportunities provided for them.

**Mr. Speaker:** He wants to know whether the number of graduates mentioned by the hon. Deputy Minister relates only to arts graduates or it includes science graduates also?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I want notice for that.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** सरकार एक तरफ तो कहती है कि टैक्नीकल हैंड्स की कमी है, टैक्नीकल हैंड्स की जरूरत है और दूसरी तरफ सैकड़ों टैक्नीकल हैंड्स बेकार फिर रहे हैं, इस का क्या कारण है ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** इस का जवाब बहुत बार दिया गया है ।

**Shri Swell:** From the figures quoted by the Minister, it is obvious that the number of unemployed graduates in the country is great. Is it a fact that this is because of the neglect of our under-graduate education resulting in low standard of our graduates and they find themselves unable to avail of the avenues of employment?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I cannot answer about the low standard. The fact remains that so far as the number is concerned, it is increasing. But a man who likes to register himself today may withdraw his name tomorrow...

**Shri Swell:** My question was, whether the standard of our graduates is low because of our neglect of under-graduate education?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** Not to my knowledge, Sir.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Has the Government evolved any plan to evaluate the merits and efficiency of the graduates under different nomenclature—medical, engineering, art etc. and find out their chances of utilisation?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** I can get the figures; it concerns the sister Ministry; I can find out.

**Shri J. N. Hazarika:** May I know how many of the unemployed graduates are arts graduates and how many of them are likely to get employment during the fourth Plan?

**Mr. Speaker:** That information is not with him.

**डा० गोविन्द दास :** जहां तक स्नातकों की बेकारी का सम्बन्ध है क्या यह सही नहीं है और यह कई बार सरकार के सामने लाया गया है कि हमारी शिक्षा पद्धति में परिवर्तन होना आवश्यक है और जितनी सिफारिशें इस सम्बन्ध में हुई हैं वे कार्यरुप में परिणत नहीं की जा रही हैं ?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is about the educational pattern, which concerns the sister Ministry.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether Government has taken upon itself to provide employment for all the unemployed graduates and if not, what attempts have been made to provide avenues for them so that they may find employment on their own?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** There are various bureaus in various universities and colleges. Apart from that, under the Apprentices Act, it is

compulsory for all employers to notify vacancies. I have referred to another enactment also. So, we are trying to improve the situation.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** That is not my point. Has the Government taken upon itself to employ all these unemployed graduates and, if not, what attempt has been made to provide avenues or opportunities for them to take independent avocations?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** The Plan indicates already that we are going to have rural industrialisation. That is likely to absorb a number of them. Apart from that, there are various heads enumerated in the third Plan under which these graduates will be absorbed.

**Shri Daji:** The Minister has stated various schemes and plans and he has also said that despite all these, the number has risen. As a result of this, I would like to know whether the Government are considering any other specific scheme like the scheme of 50,000 teachers to absorb these unemployed graduates?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** That scheme itself will absorb a number of graduates.

**Mr. Speaker:** Any other scheme like that?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It is constantly being considered. That is all I can say.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Have the Government any reasons to believe that university graduation itself constitutes a major impediment against getting useful employment and, if so, what do Government propose to do in the matter?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** What impediments, Sir? I did not catch the second part of the question.

**Some Hon. Members** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Ranga.

**Shri Ranga:** Are we to understand that the Government has decided to give the very first priority to providing employment to the educated unemployed alone and relegate to a lower priority the question of providing employment to the uneducated or the non-graduate unemployed?

**Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman:** It does not follow. Two months back the first all-India seminar of the University Employment Bureau was held at Banaras. That has been followed up. I do not want to read about the various seminars and discussions here.

**Some Hon. Members** rose—

**Mr. Speaker:** Let us go to the next question. We have only finished five questions in 40 minutes.

### U.C.P.T.E.

*759. **Shri Himatsingka:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to send a delegation of engineers to some of the countries of U.C.P.T.E. (Union for the Co-ordination of Production and Transmission of Electricity); and

(b) if so, the purpose of the visit?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). It is intended to send a few engineers, drawn from the Central Water and Power Commission and State Electricity Boards, to the countries of U.C.P.T.E. and to the U.S.A. in order to obtain first hand knowledge of the integrated operation of power systems in these countries.

### Tikkerpara Dam Project

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*760. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:**
**Shri G. Mohanty:**
**Shri Kishen Pattnayak:**
**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:**

**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri R. S. Pandey:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given its approval to the Tikkerpara Dam Project in Orissa; and

(b) whether this project is included in the Central Schemes to be implemented during the course of the Third Five Year Plan?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). No, Sir.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Am I to understand that this project which is going to displace about five lakhs of people and which will require about Rs. 300 crores, whose foundation stone was laid, unfortunately, by the Prime Minister—we regret that his illness was largely due to that—has never been discussed at any stage either in the Planning Commission or in the Cetral Water and Power Commission or with any other authority of the Government or even the Prime Minister, and still the State Government is going on working on this project?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I replied this question earlier.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** What was the reply? Sir, he has not replied to this question.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** Not today, but I have replied to it earlier.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** What was the reply?

**Mr. Speaker:** That reply cannot be repeated now, but a reference as to when it was answered can be given.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I would not be able to say that off-hand.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then he may answer it now.

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I said then that the Central Government does not have any details about this project, and the stone laid by the hon. Prime Minister was not the foundation stone but a commemorative stone.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Commemorating what?

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** My question was whether at any stage there was any discussion at all with any authority of the Government on this question?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The position is fairly well known. Even as early as 1948 when the Hirakud scheme was taken up, two other phases of Tikkerpara Dam were outlined. So it is part of an integrated scheme as originally contemplated. My colleague had mentioned on a previous occasion when he answered this question that the stone laid by the Prime Minister was a commemorative stone indicating that the work will be taken up. The details as to the nature of the work, what is going to be the expenditure, what is going to be the pattern, whether it is going to follow the pattern originally intended in 1948 or variations have to take place merely because of the complex of the Hirakud scheme now in operation, and other matters are under investigation. When it will actually come into being as a scheme, we cannot yet say.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Am I to understand that the Government of India is not at all associated with this project at the present stage, because in a statement made by the Chairman of the Planning Board of Orissa in the Assembly he says—it was published in the papers—that the State Government in consultation with the engineers of the CWPC had worked out the details of this project. There are notices served on the people asking them to give assistance for the survey being undertaken under the auspices of the Gov-

ernment of India in that area. The notice is with me.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Member is quite correct. It says that notices are being given. The intentions have been mentioned... In regard to taking up a survey of this scheme and assessing the potentialities. The nature of the scheme will be determined later. Whether the Government of India is committed or not does not arise at the moment. In fact, the Government of India is interested in any scheme that is worthwhile. But, at the present moment, we are in the stage of surveying the schemes and determining the contours before which nothing can be said about it.

**Shri Ranga:** Shri Dwivedy's question was not answered at all. Was the Planning Commission or the CWPC ever consulted? That was the specific point on which he wanted a reply. But no reply was vouchsafed. On the other hand, the Finance Minister gives us a sample of the kind of laxity of control that seems to have come to prevail in the Union Government.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like to say that this matter was discussed at a certain high level. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, also knows about the surveys that are being made. So, there is no point in my hon. friend trying to come to the rescue of a person who can well take care of himself.

**Shri Ranga:** Where does he come in, Sir? He is not the Planning Minister or the Irrigation Minister.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The laxity, if anything is in the understanding of the position rather than in Government's contemplation of the ultimate nature of the scheme.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Is this type of commemorative stone laid for the first time or has it been laid for in any other project before and, if so, for what project?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** As my senior colleague has stated, the Government of India is interested in all big projects. Therefore, they would always bless and definitely give encouragement to the investigation of such big projects.

**Shri A. P. Jain:** My question was whether this is the first occasion that a commemorative stone was laid.

**Shri G. Mohanty:** May I know if this Tikkerpara project was part of a bigger plan known as Hirakud dam project during Dr. Mahatab's time?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** At the time of first drawing up the basin-wise study of the Mahanadi river, Tikkerpara dam was one of the projects which was under consideration.

### स्वास्थ्य बीमा

*७६२. **श्री विश्वनाथ पांण्डेय** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय लोक स्वास्थ्य संस्था ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण करें तथा देश में स्वास्थ्य बीमा लागू करें; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० व० स० राजू)** : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

[(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.]

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या यह सही है कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्री महोदया इस सम्मेलन मे उपस्थित थीं और स्वास्थ्य सेवा के राष्ट्रीयकरण और स्वास्थ्य बीमा के सम्बन्ध में विचार विमर्श हुआ था ? तो क्या उन्होंने इस

सम्बन्ध में इस सम्मेलन में अपने विचार प्रकट किये थे ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर)** : माननीय डिप्टी मिनिस्टर ने अभी बतलाया है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिये कोई दरख्वास्त आई हो ऐसी बात नहीं थी। लेकिन जो प्रेजीडेंट थे इस सभा के उन्होंने अपने प्रेजिडेंशल एड्रेस में कई एक विचार प्रकट किये थे। उस में हैल्थ इंश्योरेंस का भी विचार था, उस में सब डाक्टरों से चन्द साल तक कम्पलसरी गवर्नमेंट सर्विस करने का भी विचार था और यह भी था कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये, इस विषय पर भी विचार हो।

**श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : राष्ट्र के हित में यह आवश्यक है कि स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाये और स्वास्थ्य का बीमा किया जाये। तब सरकार इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने में क्यों असमर्थ है? उसके सामने क्या कठिनाई है ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर** : एक हद तक तो बीमा योजना का काम चल रहा है। सभी इण्डस्ट्रियल वर्कर्स के लिये एम्प्लायीज स्टेट इश्योरेंस की मार्फत यह काम किया गया है। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स की हैल्थ स्कीम है उसकी मार्फत भी किया गया है। गर्वनमेंट सर्वेंट्स की स्कीम का थोड़ा विकास भी किया जा रहा है, अर्थात् जो नान एन्टाइटल्ड लोग हैं वे भी अगर ७ या ८ रु० महीना, या जो भी कन्ट्रीब्यूशन रक्खा गया है, देने को तैयार होंगे तो उनके लिये भी इसको लागू किया जायेगा। लेकिन सारे देश में आज हम नेशनल हैल्थ स्कीम चालू कर सकें, इसके लिये हमारे पास साधन नहीं हैं।

**श्री ब्रज बिहारी महरोत्रा** : प्रदेशों के जिन क्षेत्रों में यह स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना लागू है उनमें अगर गैर-सरकारी लोग कंट्रीब्यूशन देने को तैयार हों तो क्या उनको इसका लाभ मिल सकेगा ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर** : दिल्ली में जो गवर्नमेंट सर्वेंट्स की स्कीम है उसकी तहत तो हमने यह निश्चय किया है कि ७ या ८ रु० का कंट्रिब्यूशन जो भी देना चाहेंगे, खास कर गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स की कालोनीज में जो दूसरे लोग बसते हैं, उनको इसका लाभ दिया जायेगा।

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** May I know whether any survey or assessment has actually been made of the resources which may be required for a comprehensive national health insurance programme; if so, what is the magnitude of the resources required and, if no survey has been made, why not?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** It is not only money but personnel also that is required for this scheme if it is to run successfully, which we do not have at present.

**Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** My question was entirely different.

**Mr. Speaker:** That has not been made. No survey has been made. Money is not the only consideration.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : क्या माननीय स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री जी बतला सकेंगी कब तक यह आशा की जाये कि यह स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना पूरी हो जायेगी और उसको कब तक सब जगह लागू किया जा सकेगा ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर** : इस वक्त मेरे लिये यह कह सकना कठिन है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों के जो अध्यापक हैं वे भी इस अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत आ सकेंगे, इस दिशा में भी कोई निर्णय लिये गये हैं ?

**डा० सुशीला नायर** : अलग अलग ग्रुप्स के लिये सिफारिशें आई हैं। समय समय पर उन सिफारिशों पर विचार विनिमय करके उन पर अमल किया गया है। स्कूल टीचर्स के बारे

में भारत सरकार जिम्मेदार नहीं है । वे लोग दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तहत हैं । दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोग उनकी आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करेंगे ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Some time ago the hon. Minister assured this House that the scheme of contributory health service is going to be implemented in the case of pensioners at least in Delhi. I would like to know as to what has happened to the scheme and whether pensioners will be covered by it before they actually die.

**Dr. D. S. Raju:** That is still under consideration, that is, for the pensioners.

**An Hon. Member:** We will not let them die.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Apart from the non-availability of adequate resources, material or non-material to which the hon. Minister has just now referred, have the Government studied the evils that have arisen in the wake of nationalisation of health service in the United Kingdom?

**Dr. Sushila Nayar:** Several of our officers have studied the National Health Service Scheme in Britain and I myself have had the privilege of studying it to some extent. I must say that it is one of the best schemes going anywhere in the world.

### Social Security Measures

*764. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 69 on the 13th February, 1964 and state:

(a) the specific matters relating to the programme for social security referred to the Committee of Officials and when it is expected to submit its report; and

(b) the composition of the Committee?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The matters referred to the Committee relate to formulation of Social Security measures for Government servants (Central and State) and generally for all employed persons, in regard to:—

(a) Pensions and allied benefits for the family;

(b) educational facilities for children of Government employees;

(c) medical facilities;

(d) housing facilities;

(e) financial security in terms of purchasing power; and

(f) old age pensions, etc.

The Committee considers each item from time to time after collecting relevant facts, and makes its recommendations to Government.

2. The Committee consists of the following officers:—

(1) Shri V. T. Dehejia, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue and Expenditure—(*Chairman*)

(2) Shri P. M. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Labour and Employment.

(3) Shri L. P. Singh, Special Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(4) Shri P. C. Mathew, Special Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

(5) Shri G. C. Katoch, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance—*(Member—Secretary)*.

In addition, Shri S. Bhoothalingam, Secretary, Department of Coordination, and Shri B. N. Datar, Chief, Labour and Employment Division of

the Planning Commission, are associated with the work of the Committee.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** When was this committee constituted, what important recommendations has it made during the course of the year and what has happened to them?

**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** This committee has been studying a very wide range of problems concerning all the items which I have given. Because of the nature of its problems and the wide range that it has to cover it will take some time for this committee to finalise all its recommendations. But the committee has decided that where the subject has been tackled its recommendation will be available to Government. Some of these schemes have been tackled and the Government has taken those schemes into consideration, like, the family pension scheme for Central Government employees, old age pension scheme which is also now under the active consideration of Government. It is before the Government. What I wanted to explain was that as the committee goes on making its recommendations, they will be considered by the Government from time to time.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I know that it is almost like a standing committee and it will go on making recommendations. But my question was whether it has made any recommendation during the course of the year and, if so, what has happened to them. If you are satisfied that it has been answered, I will ask another question.

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** The committee was initially set up to advise the Finance Ministry in regard to certain schemes, like, the family pension scheme for Central Government employees and in connection with the work of the committee the larger aspect of social security was also considered. My hon. colleague, the Minister of Labour, has, I believe, announced in the House that his Ministry is taking up the larger aspects, whereas this committee would be concerned largely with Government servants and the need for filling certain gaps in their requirements. It is not the question of a Committee being asked to report on the whole gamut of subjects. But they deal with particular problems from time to time. As I said, it is on the recommendation of this Committee that we are in a position to give some relief to pensioners. Government has introduced a scheme of family pension for Government servants. Other things are being considered. From time to time their decisions, if accepted by the Government, will be made known.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** The answer is confined only to the services and the question of social security as indicated is a much larger one. May I know what consideration Government has given to this larger question and what are the important issues which are under consideration in a larger measure and what can be expected during the course of the year?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I cannot say what can be expected because these are matters under investigation. I repeat what my colleague the Labour Minister has said in this House. The matter is being examined. Broadly, when the Committee was constituted it was asked to concern itself generally about all employed persons in regard to pension and allied benefits for the family, educational facilities, medical facilities, housing facilities, financial security in terms of purchasing power, old age and the like. As I said, it is very difficult for me to give a time-schedule and much would depend on what the sister Ministries also do in the matter. The Government looks at the problem as a whole. As and when we take decisions, we will make them known.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The statement laid on the Table shows that it is a very limited scheme. Are Government's resources not adequate

enough to launch a comprehensive scheme of such dimensions as is described in some English speaking countries by the picturesquely expressive phrase security from the womb to the tomb' and does Government visualise the time, roughly even when the resources will be adequate enough to have such a comprehensive scheme?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** My friend has raised a very big question. Government have to face a population of 450 million....

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is from the womb to the tomb, it must be big.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a very picturesque expression. It is a very big problem which is frightening. But we are not going to be frightened. We propose to tackle it, if possible, sector by sector.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** From the statement laid on the Table and from what the hon. Minister says, it appears that the Committee is going into the question of, generally, all employed persons. In that case, does the Minister feel that this Committee consisting of very busy officials will be able to give its mind fully to this very important question, and if not on a comprehensive basis at least on a wider basis consider the introduction of social security measure.

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like again to repeat what my colleague has said. We have started it and now the Labour Ministry is taking it up and every assistance will be given to that Ministry to complete the scheme or part of the scheme as is possible from time to time.

**श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : जो विषय समिति के सुपुर्द किए गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में लिखा है :

"The Committee considers each item from time to time after collecting relevant facts ..."

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि समिति का निर्माण कब हुआ था, और समिति ने जो काम किया है उसका ब्यौरा क्या है, और उसकी कितनी बातें सरकार ने मानी हैं ?

**श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा** : श्रम मन्त्री महोदय ने इसका जवाब दे दिया है । मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य ने सुना होगा ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** One of the items which is to be considered by this Committee is educational facilities for children of the Government employees. I want to know whether the Minister is aware that according to the Pay Commission's recommendations, education allowance is given only to those whose sons stay ten miles away from their parents—other people do not get it; supposing my son stays in Delhi, I do not get it—and, if so, whether this Committee is going to take a decision to rectify this anomalous position and what is the reaction of the Government?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am grateful to the hon. Member for drawing my attention to obvious lacuna in the Pay Commission's recommendations. This will also be examined.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Keeping in view the hardships which the widow and the children of a deceased Government servant have to face in leaving the house suddenly, may I know whether Government are thinking of giving topmost priority for a decision regarding the housing facilities to be provided to the family of the deceased Government servant?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is a suggestion for action and will be considered.

**Indo-Nepalese River Valley Projects**

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*765. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
**Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Nepal in the last week of February, 1964 to

have talks regarding Indo-Nepalese River Valley Projects; and

(b) if so, the specific matters discussed by him with Nepal Government and the result thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Discussions were held regarding:

(i) release of land required for the construction of Gandak Project and Nepal bund in Nepal;

(ii) minor amendments to the Gandak agreement; and

(iii) release of land for Western Kosi Canal alignment in Nepal.

His Majesty's Government have agreed to release the lands required for Gandak Project immediately.

Agreement has been reached regarding draft minor amendments to the Gandak agreement.

With regard to release of land for Western Kosi Canal, it was agreed to discuss further.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know the nature of the minor amendments in the Gandak agreement?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** They are of a technical nature. One of them consists in giving operation facilities to the Nepal Government for the canal under which the Nepal Government have got a large amount of ayacut to be served, namely the Don branch canal. There are two other technical items of a similar nature.

**Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** May I know how far this agreement will help in the expeditious completion of the Gandak project?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** I am glad to submit that the work on the Nepal bund which has been held up for years has started as a consequence of this.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** What were the difficulties expressed by the Nepal Government with regard to the Western Kosi Canal and has any date been fixed for further discussion in this regard?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** The difficulties expressed were that His Majesty's Government felt that in the Saptari area through which the canal passes, the people have got to be given certain facilities in order to counteract the difficulties of yielding up their rich lands for this alignment. No date has as yet been fixed for discussion.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary:** May I know what assistance has been given to the Nepal Government in the matter of electricity and water?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** In the Gandak project, the power-house will be built by the Government of India and then handed over when the Nepal Government develop a power of the M.W. In the case of the Kosi project, we are giving half the power at cost price.

**Shri K. N. Pande:** May I know whether the construction work will be completed before the rainy season starts?

**Dr. K. L. Rao:** That is our hope.

**Government Employees Owning Houses**

*767. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders that those Government servants who have their own houses in Delhi will not be allotted Government quarters;

(b) the number of Government employees who live in Government quarters although they have their own houses in Delhi; and

(c) the reasons for allowing those employees to live in Government quarters?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Yes. If an exception is made the officer will be treated as a non-official and charged market rent.

(b) About 340 in so far as General Pool residences are concerned.

(c) These allotments were made a long time ago and it would be difficult to go into the reasons for allotment in each case. However, each case is now being reviewed.

**Shri Rishang Keishing:** What are the conditions under which government officials who own houses here in Delhi can live in government quarters and rent out their own houses?

**Shri Mehr Chand Khanna:** There are a number of officers who own houses in Delhi but are still living in government residences. So we have divided the problem into two parts: (1) as regards those who own houses and have been living in government houses and (2) as regards those who have their own houses and wish allotment of government residences. As regards the latter category, I have stated that if an officer who owns a house wants a government residence, we are going to treat him as a non-official and charge him full market rent. As regards previous cases, each is being looked into.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Question Hour is over.

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Enquiry into Affairs of M/s. Sahu Jain Group of Companies

*761. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Inspector appointed to go into the affairs of M/s. Sahu-Jain Group of Companies has submitted any interim report to Government;

(b) if so, the main contents of the report; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) No interim report has yet been submitted by the Inspector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

### सिनेमा के निकट बालिका विद्यालय के लिये जमीन

७६३. **श्री राम सेवक यादव :**
**श्री किशन पटनायक :**

क्या **निर्माण, आवास तथा पुनर्वास** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैन बालिका विद्यालय की इमारत के लिये दिल्ली के इरोज सिनेमा के सामने सड़क उस पार केवल ३० फुट की दूरी पर जमीन का आवंटन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो क्या उनके मन्त्रालय को नागरिकों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन मले हैं कि सिनेमा के सामने बालिका विद्यालय बनाना उचित नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार विद्यालय के लिये कोई और जमीन देने का विचार कर रही है ?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) In the layout plan of Jangpura Colony which was approved by the Delhi Development Provisional Authority in 1957, as well as by the Delhi Municipal Corporation, a site for a primary school was provided near the Eros Cinema. The site was allotted to the Jain Education Society on application.

(b) Yes, from a section of the residents.

(c) It is not considered desirable to cancel the allotment made nearly two years ago.

**D.Ps. from East Pakistan**

*768. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri H. N. Mukerjee:**
**Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:**
**Shri Brij Raj Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the displaced persons from East Pakistan have been reaching Mana, the transit camp at Raipur, on way to Dandakaranya in thousands;

(b) the total number so far received from West Bengal, after the January holocaust in East Pakistan;

(c) whether the lands duly reclaimed are now ready for fresh settlement of migrants; and

(d) the decision taken by the Governments of Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra in releasing lands in favour of D.D.A.?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Yes. Upto the 20th March 1964, 6536 families comprising 27388 persons had reached the Mana Transit Centre.

(c) The lands already reclaimed or in the process of reclamation will hardly suffice to meet the needs of the old migrants and the tribal population.

(d) The Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have been approached to release additional lands for reclamation by the Dandakaranya Development Authority for the new migrants. It is hoped that they will be able to do so.

**Impact of Decontrol of Prices**

*769. **Shri Warior:**
**Shri Daji:**
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**
**Shri B. P. Yadava:**
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
**Shri Dhaon:**
**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:**
**Shri Maniyangadan:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any appraisal of the immediate impact of decontrol in respect of prices of 16 commodities effected in December 1963; and

(b) if so, the result thereof.

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the case of the majority of the commodities, only ex-factory prices were fixed and there was no control over wholesale or retail prices. Following decontrol, ex-factory prices of some of the commodities have gone up and in some cases market prices have also increased. The prices of tyres and tubes increased by 6 per cent and of caustic soda by some 10 per cent. There was a 3·7 per cent increase in the prices of rayon yarn and a small increase in the prices of washing soap of particular varieties. Prices of soda ash have gone up at certain centres, the increase ranging upto 6 per cent. In the case of other commodities, there was either no increase in prices or in fact a decline, as in the case of staple fibre and sheet glass.

**Cardiac and Neuro-Surgery**

*770. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries which have registered in recent years the biggest advance in cardiac and neuro-surgery;

(b) whether Government have devised any *modus operandi* of collaboration with them; and

(c) if so, the broad features thereof?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) Cardiac Surgery and Neuro-Surgery have advanced considerably in many centres in various parts of the world. Most of these centres are connected with various Universities and/or are affiliated to Hospitals. The countries where advanced work in Cardiac Surgery and Neuro-Surgery is being done are the United States of America, Canada, Great Britain including Ireland and countries like, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, France, Russia, Japan Australia and New Zealand.

(b) and (c). In order to keep abreast of the latest development in the above two kinds of specialities abroad, the Government of India and the State Governments have been sponsoring suitable medical officers for training abroad in the above two specialities in different countries of Europe and have also encouraged and organised visits of eminent Cardiac and Neuro-Surgeons to India for giving demonstration of their skill.

**Power Projects**

*771. **Shri Maheswar Naik:**
**Shri S. C. Samanta:**
**Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether several power projects originally meant for execution in the fourth plan have been approved by the Planning Commission on priority basis for implementation during the current plan;

(b) the number of such projects together with the installed capacity and the estimated cost of expenditure for each of them; and

(c) the locations thereof and how soon they are expected to be commissioned?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2590/64].

**Bank Credit**

*772. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri D. C. Sharma:**
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether with a view to check hoarding of essential consumer goods the Reserve Bank has of late taken steps to regulate credits against such goods;

(b) if so, the precise measures so adopted; and

(c) the goods against which credits are to be so regulated?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha):** (a) Yes.

(b) Under the Reserve Bank's recent directives, the ceiling limits on advances by scheduled banks against the security of paddy and rice have been further restricted, the limits in respect of advances on the security of groundnuts are being lowered with effect from the 1st May 1964 and the limits in respect of other foodgrains (excluding wheat) are being continued. Advances on the security of sugar and oilseeds other than groundnuts are subject to margin requirements which were prescribed in April 1963 and December 1959 respectively. Banks have also been advised to bring down the level of clean advances.

(c) The commodities covered by these directives are paddy and rice, other foodgrains (excluding wreat), groundnuts and other oilseeds (excluding cottonseeds) and sugar.

**Press for Parliament**

*773. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for the construction of a separate Press for

Parliament is progressing according to plan;

(b) if so, the stage at which it has reached; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). Expenditure sanction of Rs. 146 lakhs for the new press on the Ring Road, Delhi, has already been issued. Detailed plans and estimates are under preparation. The construction work is likely to start within the next few months.

As the printing work has increased greatly, it is not intended to close down the Minto Road Press. After the Ring Road Press starts functioning, the distribution of Parliamentary work between this press and the Minto Road Press will be considered.

**Local Development Works in Orissa**

**1543. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given so far to Orissa for local development works in the State during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount proposed to be allocated for Orissa for the said purposes during 1964-65?

**The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) A central grant of Rs. 22·905 lakhs has been released to the Government of Orissa for the Local Development Works Programme during the first year of the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The State-wise allocation of funds for the Local Development Works Programme for 1964-65, is under consideration.

**Generation of Electricity in Orissa**

**1544. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the present capacity of Orissa for generating electricity;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the quantum of power in that State during 1964-65; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) 287,460 KW.

(b) and (c). No additional generating capacity is expected to be commissioned in 1964-65. However, in 1965-66, 187,500 KW of capacity is expected to be installed at Talcher Thermal Station.

**Inquiries against Officials of Dandakaranya**

**1545. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of inquiries instituted against the officials of Dandakaranya Project during 1963-64 by the Special Police Establishment; and

(b) the number of cases in which inquiries have been completed and punishment awarded?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

**Ballemela Dam**

**1546. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest progress made so far regarding the construction of Ballemela Dam Project in Korapur District (Orissa); and

(b) when the project would be completed?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a). Drillling

at the site of the surge tank and for the tunnel, and site clearance for the head works, penstock alignment and tail-race have been completed. Construction machinery worth Rs. 3 crores is being procured. A Russian offer for electrical plant and equipment is under examination.

(b). The First Unit is expected to be put into commercial operation in 1969-70 while the entire project is expected to be completed in early Fifth Plan period.

**Loans for Construction of Dams**

**1547. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the loans given to various States which are outstanding for the construction of Dams;

(b) whether some of the States have asked for the extension of time limit; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Hindustan Housing Factory**

**1548. Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether the Hindustan Housing Factory propose to produce cheap house building material suitable for middle income groups?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** The Factory is contemplating the setting up of a prefabrication plant to manufacture housing components which will make building construction cheaper and quicker.

**Salandi Dam Project**

**1549. Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Salandi Dam Project in Orissa is expected to be completed;

(b) whether there is any plan to recast the old project; and

(c) the present position in regard to its construction?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L Rao):** (a) By 1967-68.

(b) The Project was recast in 1963 and the revised Project was approved by the Planning Commission in January, 1964.

(c) The work on construction of dam, pick up barrage and canals are in progress. About 50 per cent work on excavation of foundation in dam, 5 per cent of masonry, about 20 per cent of earth work in canals and about 25 per cent of excavation of foundation of pick up barrage were completed upto end of December, 1963.

Expenditure incurred upto the end of December, 1963 is reported to be Rs. 178.1 lakhs.

**सिंचाई तथा बाढ़ नियंत्रण योजनायें**

१५५०. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य की जिन सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियन्त्रण योजनाओं को तृतीय योजनाकाल में कार्यान्वित करने के लिए स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी थी, वे केन्द्रीय आर्थिक सहायता के अभाव के कारण रुकी पड़ी हैं : और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आर्थिक संकट को दूर करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव)** : (क) सरकार, कोसी, गंडक और स्वीकृत बाढ़ नियन्त्रण स्कीमों के लिए विशिष्ट ऋण दे रही है । स्कीमों पर कार्य प्रगति कर रहा है । तथापि, कार्य में शीघ्र प्रगति लाने के लिए, त्वरित वित्तीय सहायता देने के प्रश्न पर तेजी से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

अन्य सिंचाई स्कीमों पर, राज्य सरकार या तो अपने साधनों में से या विविध विकास स्कीमों के लिए, दिए गए यकमुश्त ऋण में से, खर्च कर रही है । विविध विकास स्कीमों के लिए दिए गए यकमुश्त ऋण में से व्यय की व्यवस्था करना राज्य सरकार के ऊपर छोड़ दिया गया है और यह व्यवस्था राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस प्रकार की जा सकती है कि कोई भी महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम अपने उचित भाग से वंचित न रहे । इसलिए, केन्द्रीय सहायता की कमी के कारण इन स्कीमों के रुक जाने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

### Electricity Boards

**1551. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Electricity Boards which are being run on commercial lines and the steps proposed to be taken to bring all the Boards on this line; and

(b) the advice, if any, the Central Government have given to the State Governments in this matter?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) The State Electricity Boards set up by the State Governments under Section 5 of the E(S)Act, 1948, are charged with the general duty of promoting coordinated development of generation, supply and distribution of power within their respective States in the most efficient and economical manner, with particular reference to such development in areas not for the time being served or adequately served by any licensee as defined in Section 18 of the Act referred to above. As such the Boards are required to supply electricity even to such areas which are not initially remunerative. On the other hand, Section 59 of the Act provides that the Boards shall not, as far as practicable and after taking credit for any subventions from State Governments under Section 63, carry on their operations under the Act, at a loss, and shall adjust their charges accordingly from time to time. The returns earned by various Boards during the year 1961-62 were, however, generally very low. A statement indicating the financial results, for 1961-62, of the various Boards is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2591/64]. In this context the following steps have been taken.

(i) The Planning Commission has set up a Working Group consisting of the representatives of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Finance, Planning Commission, Central Water and Power Commission and some of the major State Electricity Boards to examine and make recommendations on price policy or electricity undertakings. The report of the Group is expected by April, 1964.

(ii) A Committee of State Ministers with Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Industries, Madras, as its Convenor, has been set up to examine the financial working of the various State Electricity Boards and to recommend measures for the improvement of the financial position of the Boards. The report of the Committee is expected by October, 1964.

(b) This Ministry has not given any advice to State Governments, in this behalf.

**Flats on Shahjahan Road, New Delhi**

**1552. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1973 on the 19th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any of the flats built opposite the U.P.S.C. building on Shahjahan Road, New Delhi have since been allotted to the employees of the proper category and if so, how many; and

(b) the up-to-date progress since made in the construction work and whether necessary amenities like water and electricity have been provided in the flats which have already been constructed and if so, in how many?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). 8 flats of type V, 32 of type VI and 3 of type VII have since been completed and allotted to entitled officers. Water, electricity and other necessary amenities have been provided in these flats. Work on the remaining 36 flats of type V and 19 of type VII is in progress. These are expected to be ready for allotment by October this year.

**केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा**

१५५३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
**श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :**

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६२ और १९६३ में कितने सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने स्वास्थ्य सेवा महानिदेशक को अपनी स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा के लिए आवेदन-पत्र दिये तथा उसमें से कितने कर्मचारियों का स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण हो चुका है तथा अभी कितने और बाकी हैं ;

(ख) प्रतिदिन कितने कर्मचारियों को स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा के लिए बुलाया जाता है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि एक कर्मचारी का नम्बर लगभग ६ महीने में आता है, यदि हां, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :** (क) १९६२ में २,४१७ सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने स्वास्थ्य क्लिनिक में अपनी स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा के लिये आवेदन किया । उन सबका परीक्षण हो चुका है । १९६३ में १,२४६ व्यक्तियों ने स्वास्थ्य-परीक्षा के लिये आवेदन किया जिनमें से ६८० का परीक्षण किया जा चुका है और ५६६ का करना बाकी है ।

(ख) स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा के लिये बुलाये गये सरकारी कर्मचारियों की दैनिक औसत १९६२ में २२ और १९६३ में २५ थी । (इनमें वे कर्मचारी भी शामिल हैं जिनकी उन्हें अधिकार-पत्रक देने से पहले, दुबारा परीक्षा की गई और जिनकी अनिवार्यतः परीक्षा की गई) ।

(ग) यह सच नहीं है और निदेशक को हिदायत दी जा रही है कि पीछे जिन लोगों ने अपनी स्वास्थ्य परीक्षा के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे उनमें से जो शेष रह गये हैं उनकी परीक्षा के लिये कदम उठाये जायें ।

**Power Required for Electric Trains**

**1554. Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no uniform tariff rate is charged from Railways for using power for running the trains; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) The Power supply to the Railways for traction is being met by different State Electricity Boards D.V.C. etc. and each of these bodies has fixed different rates for the supply. However, at the instance of the Railway Board, this subject is being discussed. No conclusions have yet been reached.

**Power Generation in Bihar**

1555. { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** / **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bihar Government have urged the Centre to reduce the price of coal in the State for proper development of Power generation;

(b) whether it is a fact that the power stations in Bihar are charged Rs. 47 per ton of coal as against Rs. 15 per ton in other States;

(c) whether the Union Government have taken into account the factors responsible for high electricity rates, specially for industrial use, thereby causing industrial backwardness; and

(d) if so, whether the discrepancy in the price of coal in Bihar *vis-a-vis* other States will be set right?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) No

(b) and (d). Coal is sold at controlled prices by collieries to all consumers, including Power Stations in Bihar or eleswhere. The cost of coal delivered at the power stations will include the cost of transport from collieries depending *inter alia* on the distance and mode of transportation. At Barauni thermal station in North Bihar, the delivered cost of coal is Rs. 34.50 per ton. At Pathratu thermal station in South Bihar, now under construction, the delivered cost of coal would be Rs. 24 per ton.

(c) The production and distribution of power in Bihar is the responsibility of the State Electricity Board which has been constituted by the State Government under the provisions of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948. The Board is *inter alia* charged with the general duty of promoting the coordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner with particular reference to such development in the area not for the time being served by any licensee. This clearly indicates that one of the main duties of the Board is to provide electricity to under-developed areas which initially are mostly unremunerative. Under the Act, the Board is also required to carry on its operations in such a manner that it does not run at a loss and for this purpose it is required to adjust its rates of supply from time to time.

The Board has different tariffs for power supply in North Bihar and in South Bihar. The rates in South Bihar are comparable to those elsewhere in the region. In North Bihar the supply has been mainly from isolated small diesel sets with high cost of generation. The high rates of generation and supply in North Bihar are for this reason and not because of high prices of coal. Since the Commissioning of the first two units of Barauni thermal station in North Bihar, it has been decided by the State authorities to reduce the tariff rates in the areas served by this station. From 1-4-1964, in these areasfi the tariff would be the same as in South Bihar.

**Dam between Paonta and Tajewala**

1556. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision on the proposal to construct a dam between Paonta and Tajewala

to harness the waters of Yamuna River for irrigation and Power generation; and

(b) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). The proposal to construct the Koch Dam Project on the river Yamuna between Paonta and Tajewala has been abandoned according to decisions taken in an inter-State meeting held on 7th November, 1963.

**Khadakwasla Dam**

1557. **Shri Nath Pai:**
**Shri Jedhe:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have approached the Union Government for aid for reconstructing the Khadakwasala Dam; and

(b) if so, Government's response thereto?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). No request has been received from the Government of Maharashtra for financial or other assistance except for an opinion of the Central Water and Power Commission on their proposals for repairs to the Dam.

**Medical College**

1558. **Shri Subodh Hansda:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whther the plan to utilise the services of well-qualified and experienced private doctors as part-time teachers in Medical Colleges has been finalised;

(b) whether any financial provision has been made for this purpose during 1964-65; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) There is no plan to utilise private doctors as part-time teachers. The policy is to have full time personnel. In a few colleges however suitable private doctors have been employed on a part-time or honorary basis to make up for shortages of full time staff.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**दमदम हवाई अड्डे पर पकड़ा गया अवैध सोना**

१५५९. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय** : क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिसम्बर, १९६३ के प्रथम सप्ताह में दमदम हवाई अड्डे पर सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने एक जर्मन यात्री के पास से ३४ किलो अवैध सोना बरामद किया, जिसका मुल्य लगभग ८ लाख रूपये है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):** (क) कलकत्ता के सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने ५ दिसम्बर, १९६३ को दमदम हवाई अड्डे पर एक जर्मन यात्री के पास से ३४ किलोग्राम सोना बरामद किया जिसकी कीमत (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय दर से) १.८ लाख रुपया है।

(ख) पकड़ा गया सोना जब्त कर लिया गया है और उस यात्री पर ५००० रुपया जुर्माना किया गया है। उस पर अदालत में मुकदमा भी चलाया जा रहा है ।

**अवैध गांजा**

१५६०. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या **वित्त** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३ दिसम्बर, १९६३ को बिहार में खजरिया के पास चौयान पुलिस चौकी में धारहनियां गांव में पुलिस और गांजा के तस्कर व्यापारियों के बीच कुछ समय तक गोलियां चलीं और

पुलिस ने ८४ बोरे अवैध गांजा बरामद किया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी)**: (क) जी हां ।

(ख) राज्य की पुलिस (आबकारी) इस मामले की छानबीन कर रही है । आठ आदमी गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं और २५४३.०० किलोग्राम गांजा पकड़ा गया है जिस पर उत्पादन-शुल्क नहीं दिया गया था ।

**New Thermal Power Stations**

**1561. Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a network of large thermal power stations near collieries in Bengal and Bihar region; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government will finance and manage these power stations?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Large thermal Power stations already in Operation near the collieries in Bengal Bihar region are:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bokaro (DVC) | 255 MW |
| Durgapur (DVC) | 165 MW |
| Durgapur (W. Bengal) | 60 MW |

In addition, the following new thermal power stations are under construction in the above area:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chandrapura (DVC) | 420 MW |
| Pathratu (Bihar) | 400 MW |

and following extensions to the existing power stations are in progress:

| | |
|---|---|
| Durgapur (DVC) | 140 MW |
| Durgapur (W. Bengal) | 375 MW |

(b) These power stations have been or are being executed, financed and managed by the Damodar Valley Corporation or the State Electricity Board concerned. As regards the power stations owned by the D.V.C., the Centre contributes one third share of their capital cost according to the DVC Act.

**Power Requirement of West Bengal**

**1562. Shri Mohammad Elias:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand of power of West Bengal during each year of the Fourth Five Year Plan as assessed by the Electric Power Survey Committee and how much of the same relates to the Damodar Valley which should be met by the D.V.C. as per the Act; and

(b) the likely deficit of power in West Bengal excluding DVC area during the Fourth Five Year Plan when compared with present sanctioned capacities for West Bengal (excluding DVC) and how this is proposed to be met?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2592/64].

**Aid from German Democratic Republic**

**1563. Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic has shown its willingness to offer long-term aid to India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to accept such aid?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. They had indicated that they are willing to discuss projects needing long term aid. This is under consideration.

**Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project**

1564. { **Shri S. B. Patil:** / **Shri R. G. Dubey:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of power to be produced at the Srisailam Hydro-electric Power Project;

(b) the quantity of water allowed for other purposes;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Mysore Government have not agreed to this scheme; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) 224,000 KW@ 60 per cent load factor on the basis of water releases from Srisailam limited to 180 Tmc. ft.

(b) No other release is contemplated at present.

(c) Yes.

(d) They have questioned the basis of the computations of ultimate release of 180 Tmc.ft. They also desire that a decision on Srisailam should peng till Godavari Link investigations are completed and final allocations are made.

**नई दिल्ली के इरविन अस्पताल की नर्सें**

१५३५. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि:

(क) क्या दिल्ली से निकलने वाले दिनांक २१ फरवरी, १९६४ के 'आवजरवर' में नई दिल्ली के इरविन अस्पताल की नर्सों के बारे में प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर उसका ध्यान दिलाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :** (क) और (ख). ये स्टेटमेंट अस्पष्ट हैं और उनमें इरविन अस्पताल का उल्लेख भी खास तौर से नहीं दिया गया है । जहां तक सरकार को मालूम है, दोनों संस्थाओं में से किसी में भी ऐसी स्थिति नहीं है कि उनकी कोई आम जांच की जाए ।

**Jama Masjid**

1566. { **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** / **Shri Maheswar Naik:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Jama Masjid in Delhi is going to have a new setting;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme; and

(c) the approximate expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) to (c). The area around Jama Masjid is being redeveloped. The scheme comprises three projects, *viz.*

(i) Redevelopment of area around Jama Masjid—Estimated cost Rs. 4·36 lakhs.

The object of this project is to develop a piazza, with basement shops below, the area lying immediately to the east of Jama Masjid. Areas to the north and south will be planted with ornamental trees. There will be improved electrification, including flood lighting of Jama Masjid and lighting of pathways.

(ii) Construction of basement shops —Estimated cost Rs. 7·28 lakhs.

This project aims at the removal of ugly and poorly built shops surrounding Jama Masjid and the rehabilitation of traders in 73 basement shops, each with a floor area of 139 square feet.

(iii) Remodelling of the area to the east of Jama Masjid—Estimated cost —Rs. 9·74 lakhs.

In keeping with the importance of Jama Masjid, it is proposed to remodel the area to the east of Jama Masjid and provide a park there. Two areas for the parking of cars and vehicles have also been proposed. There will be, apart from lawns, pedestrian walks and pathways, water channels and pools with fountains of cascades, a reflecting pool etc. Palm trees and other ornamental trees and shrubs will also be planted. Watertight lights for the fountains have been proposed.

### स्टाफ कारें

१५६७. { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री कछवाय :
स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी अधिकारियों को सरकारी मोटर कारों में सरकारी काम पर जाने की अनुमति है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उन्हें ऐसी यात्रा के दौरान भत्ते मिल सकते हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी मोटरकारों में यात्रा करने वाले अधिकारी को दफ्तर से बाहर ६ घंटे से अधिक बिताने पर निश्चित अनुपात से दुगुना दैनिक भत्ता मिलता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

**वित मंत्री (श्री ति० त० कृष्णमाचारी):** (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). मुख्यालय (हेडक्वार्टर्स) से ८ किलोमीटर से अधिक दूरी की यात्राओं के लिए वे आधा दैनिक भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं बशर्ते कि वे मुख्यालय से ६ घंटे से ज्यादा लेकिन १२ घंटे से कम समय तक बाहर रहें।

(घ) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता।

### बम्बई में जल संभरण

१५६८. **श्री बसवंत** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने बम्बई में जल सम्भरण व्यवस्था के सुधार के लिये पेश की गई अनेक योजनाओं का अध्ययन किया है ;

(ख) किस योजना को प्राथमिकता दी गई है ; और

(ग) उसका कारण क्या है ?

**श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री तथा योजना उपमंत्री (श्री चे०रा०पटाभिरामन)** : (क) जी नहीं। वास्तविकता यह है कि महाराष्ट्र सरकार से अधिकारिक रूप से कोई औपचारिक और अन्तिम प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

### Rural Water Supply in Rajasthan

**1569. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for Rural Water Supply in Rajasthan for 1964-65;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been cut down from Rs. 1 crore suggested by Central Ministry to Rs. 20 lakhs; and

(c) the steps being taken to restore the cut?

**The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):** (a) to (c). The State Government had proposed a provision of Rs. 33 lakhs for rural water supply schemes in the State Plan for 1964-65. The Working Group recommended a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for this purpose. The State Government has not intimated the allocation **actually** made.

**U.N. Special Fund**

1570. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director of United Nations Special Fund visited India recently; and

(b) if so, the places he visited in India and the particular issues discussed with him during the visit?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari)** (a) and (b). Mr. Myer Cohen, Director of the Bureau of Operations of the United Nations Special Fund was in India from the 28th February to 11th March 1964. His programme, which was arranged by the Resident Representative of the United Nations Technical Assistance Board in New Delhi, included visits to the Special Fund assisted projects in Calcutta, Bombay and Poona for the purpose of observing the progress made by those projects. He also had discussions in New Delhi with the officials of the concerned Ministries about the projects already under implementation with the assistance of the Special Fund and, in a general way, about future projects for Special Fund financing. The discussions were of a general and exploratory nature.

**Rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Delhi**

1571. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:**
**Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the measures adopted by Government for the rehabilitation of Goldsmiths in Delhi; and

(b) whether these facilities are available to all the Goldsmiths in other parts of the country?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The Delhi Administration has adopted the following measures:—

(i) Special consideration in the matter of admission and award of freeships is given to children of displaced goldsmiths in recognised Basic, Middle, High and Higher Secondary Schools.

(ii) Certain seats have been earmarked for displaced goldsmiths for training in Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes. Scholarships are also to be paid to them.

(iii) Priority and relaxation in age-limit have been accorded to displaced goldsmiths in recruitment to Government service.

(iv) Loan assistance is admissible to displaced goldsmiths for settlement in industry or other productive purpose.

(b) Similar facilities are generally available in other parts of the country. The Government of India have communicated to all State Governments and administrations of Union territories the outline of a scheme on these lines. The details are, however, left to their discretion.

**Slum Clearance in Rajasthan**

1572. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the amount allotted for slum clearance in Rajasthan during 1963-64?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** Rs. 2·00 lakhs—Rs. 1·50 lakhs as Central assistance and Rs. 0·50 lakh by the Government of Rajasthan.

**Applications for House-Building Loans**

1573. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from Central Government servants in Rajasthan for house-building advances as on the 31st January, 1964;

(b) the number of applications approved by Government; and

(c) the amount of loan granted to Central Government employees of Rajasthan upto the end of 31st January, 1964?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 66.

(b) 47.

(c) Rs. 4·43 lakhs.

**Small Savings Certificates**

1574. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
**Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the amount collected through the Small Savings Certificates in Delhi during the period from May to December 1963?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** Rs. 1·67 crores, net, approximately.

**Government Quarters in New Delhi**

1575. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that in all the centrally located areas, viz., Gole Market, Aram Bagh, Chitragupta Road, Minto Road, New Delhi many Government quarters are in occupation of Government servants who are actually entitled to much higher classes of accommodation;

(b) whether he is also aware that such officials have refused to vacate the quarters even when they were offered accommodation of their own class elsewhere; and

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to amend the rules regarding allotment to ensure eviction of such officials and remove the resultant hardship to low-paid Government employees who are thus deprived of allotment of houses of their class near their office?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) to (c). A house is allotted to a Government officer according to the allotment rules taking into consideration his entitlement on the basis of his emoluments at the time of allotment. Due to acute shortage of accommodation in the general pool, it so happens that with the passage of time while the emoluments of the Government officer increase and he becomes eligible for allotment of a bigger house, he has to wait for allotment of a bigger house in his turn and in the meantime continue in the previous house. According to the revised allotment rules which came into force on 15th May, 1963, it has been provided that where an officer declines the allotment of a bigger house when offered to him, he is required to pay the rent in respect of the residence declined by him or of the residence occupied by him whichever is higher and he is further debarred for new allotment for a period of 6 months.

**Shops in Ramakrishnapuram**

1576. **Shri R. Barua:**
**Shri Kachhavaiya:**
**Shri Brij Raj Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which allotment of shops in Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi has been made;

(b) whether it is a fact that the legitimate claims of eligible squatters have been ignored; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Allotment of shops in Ramakrishnapuram have been made keeping in view the balanced representation of various trades and the capacity of the allottee.

(b) If an eligible squatter satisfied the above consideration, his case could also be considered along with others.

(c) Does not arise.

**Mid Term Appraisal of Third Plan**

**1577. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to page 179 of the appendix to the Third Plan Mid Term Appraisal wherein it is stated that "The relatively less developed regions in different States present special problems and call for sustained and integrated development" and state:

(a) the areas in Assam that have been considered to be falling in the category of "relatively less developed regions"; and

(b) the resources being pooled and the provision being made for the sustained and integrated development of these areas?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):** (a) In reply to Planning Commission's letter dated August 4, 1962 on the subject of Indicators of regional development the Government of Assam have indicated the following backward areas:

Autonomous hill districts of

(i) Khasi and Jaintia

(ii) Garo

(iii) Mikir; and

(iv) Mizo district.

(b) The Planning Commission approved an accelerated programme of development for *Mizo District* with an addition outlay of Rs. 150 lakhs during 1963-64. Programmes of development under roads, water supply, education, soil conservation etc. are being accelerated.

Information in regard to other backward areas is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Srisailam and Pochampad Projects**

**1578. Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have sanctioned any loan to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the Pochampad and Srisailam projects in the State:

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned; and

(c) the terms thereof?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Nagarjunasagar Dam**

**1579. Shri Laxmi Dass:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the construction of Nagarjunasagar dam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the construction of the dam and the hydro-electric power house is likely to be completed by 1966;

(c) the total amount of loan so far given to the Andhra Pradesh Government for the construction of Nagarjunasagar project; and

(d) the rate of interest and the date from which it is to be calculated?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) 63 per cent of the total work on masonry and concrete for the Dam has been done.

(b) It is expected that the construction of the Dam to F.R.L. (+) 546 would be completed in 1967. But by June 1966 season, the Dam would be constructed to a height sufficient to let out water into the Canals for development of irrigation in the Canal system. The Hydro-electric scheme has not been approved so far.

(c) Rs. 6,821.23 lakhs.

(d) The rate of interest in the case of loans sanctioned on and after the 20th December, 1962, for meeting the works expenditure is 5¼% per annum, while the rate for the loans sanctioned prior to that date is 4½% per annum. The loan of Rs. 3,64,23,243 sanctioned on 25th June, 1963, to meet the interest charges would, however, bear an interest of 4½% per annum.

The interest is calculated from the date the loan is adjusted against the State Government.

### महाराष्ट्र में ग्रामीण जल संभरण

१५८०. **श्री बसवन्त** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) महाराष्ट्र की राज्य सरकार से १९६३-६४ में अभी तक ग्रामीण जल संभरण की कितनी योजनायें प्राप्त हुई है ; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी योजना अभी तक मंजूर की गई हैं ?

**स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर)** : (क) १९६३-६४ में अभी तक महाराष्ट्र सरकार से ७ जल संभरण योजनायें मंजूरी के लिये प्राप्त हुई हैं ।

(ख) दो ।

### Quarters on Panchkuin Road, New Delhi

**1581. Shri J. B. S. Bist:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a result of reconstruction of the Panchkuin Road Quarters their number has almost doubled;

(b) whether any request has been received from the Government of India Press, New Delhi for the transfer of some of these quarters to the Press Pool for allotment to Class IV employees of the Press; and

(c) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) 611 Type I quarters at Panchkuin Road were demolished and 720 are being constructed on the site.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

### Recovery of Rent Arrears

**1582. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any time limit has been fixed by the Directorate of Estates for the recovery of arrears of rent from the retired officials or the dependents of retired and deceased officials;

(b) if so, the limit so fixed; and

(c) the number of such cases pending in the Directorate where the demands are more than six years old from 1963 backwards?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The rent for the accommodation allotted to the Government officials is recovered at source from their monthly pay bills. Under the circumstances, the question of fixing any time limit does not arise.

(c) Only in the case of one Government officer the closing of his final accounts is pending with regard to the recovery of the difference between the rent paid by him under Fundamental Rule 45A and due from him under Fundamental Rule 45B pertaining to the period of break in his service.

**Loans to Refugees in Punjab**

1583. **Shri Gulshan:**
**Shri Y. N. Singha:**
**Shri P. H. Bheel:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of refugees who were granted loans up to Rs. 200 per family in Punjab State;

(b) whether Government declared later on that these loans would not be recovered;

(c) whether recoveries are now being made from the refugees in Punjab; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a), (c) and (d). The required information is being collected from the State Government of Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

(b) Small urban and rural loans (for non-agricultural purposes) upto Rs. 300 and educational loans (in India) irrespective of amount paid to the non-claimant displaced persons from West Pakistan upto 31st March, 1954 are being remitted provided the eligible loanees submitted their applications to their respective State Governments before the target dates fixed for the purpose.

**Standing Counsels in Income-Tax Department**

1584. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had offered new terms of appointment to the Standing Counsels to the Department of Income-tax of various zones which were much derogatory to the terms and conditions on which they were appointed and in consequence of which their remuneration was reduced; and

(b) whether any of the Standing Counsels has refused to accept the new terms and if so, whether their services have been terminated?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Standing Counsel in the various charges in the Income-tax Department are engaged after mutual settlement of terms for a period of one year generally in the first instance. The engagement is, thereafter, renewed from year to year if the arrangement is found mutually convenient. The engagement is terminable by one month's notice on either side.

It was decided some time ago in consultation with the Ministry of Law that the terms of engagement of all the Standing Counsel in the Income-tax Department should be in a Standard Form. Since then, while considering proposals for fresh or continued engagement of Counsel, the terms of engagement have, as far as possible, been drawn up in the prescribed Standard Form. The terms in the Standard Form, involving rationalisation of the terms in some respects, are adopted only after mutual consultation in each case.

(b) The terms in the Standard Form have been accepted by the Standing Counsel in most cases. In one case, the terms were not acceptable to the Counsel and his engagement has been terminated.

**Kathmandu-Trisuli Road**

1585. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the construction of Kathmandu-Trisuli Road; and

(b) the amount spent thereon so far?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Most of the cross-drainage structures have been completed except a few causeways, which are nearing completion.

Among the works completed are two main bridges on the rivers Tadi and Trisuli which were recently inaugurated by His Majesty, the King of Nepal. Structures like retaining wall etc. are in progress and are expected to be completed shortly.

The work of soling and gravelling in reaches aggregating to about 14.5 miles is in progress and will be completed before June, 1964. The road will then be truckable throughout the year except for minor dislocations during heavy rains.

(b) The work in the years earlier to February, 1963 were done by Regional Transport organisation. After the road was taken over by Trisuli Project Administration the expenditure incurred to end of February, 1964 is about Rs. 18 lakhs.

**Plantation Housing Scheme in Kerala**

1586. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the total financial assistance so far given to the Kerala Government for constructing houses under the plantation labour housing scheme in the State;

(b) the amount so far utilised; and

(c) the number of houses so far constructed with estate-wise break-up?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) Rs. 2.73 lakhs.

(b) and (c). The total amount disbursed by the State Government to planters upto the end of December, 1963, is reported to be Rs. 2 lakhs. The number of houses completed till then was 124. The estate-wise break up of houses has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is received.

**Shortfall in Assistance to Punjab**

1587. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a shortfall in the assistance given in the first three years of the Third Plan to the State of Punjab; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the difficulty by releasing the promised amount?

**The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) No, Sir. Except in respect of one scheme, for which a claim to the extent of Rs. 2.75 lakhs has yet to be finalised, assistance for 1961-62 has been finally settled and there has been no shortfall. For 1962-63, final adjustment is yet to be completed on the basis of actual outlays by the State Government but provisional payments have been made already. For 1963-64 also, no final sanction of central assistance has so far been made under any head of development; but ways and means advances have been released and provisional payments are being made by the administrative Ministries concerned.

(b) The amounts payable are being determined and final payments being made on the basis of actual outlays that are reported by the State Government. Ways and means advances and provisional payments are sanctioned in the meanwhile, pending final settlement.

**गांधी सागर बांध**

१५८८. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गांधी सागर बांध से मिलने वाली बिजली के रेटों में मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में काफी अन्तर है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का उन्हें बराबर करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब तक वैसा हो जायेगा ?

**सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री (डा० कु० ल० राव)** : (क) जी नहीं। गांधी सागर बांध मध्य देश और राजस्थान सरकारों का संयुक्त उपक्रम होने के कारण बांध से मिलने वाली बिजली दोनों राज्यों में बराबर बराबर बांटी जाती है। दोनों राज्यों के लिए बिजली की लागत सामान्य है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

**Research Schemes in Punjab**

**1589. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research schemes have been sanctioned by the Central Board of Irrigation and Power in Punjab for 1964-65;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allotted for such schemes during 1963-64?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) to (c). No new research scheme for 1964-65 for Research Stations in Punjab has so far been sanctioned. They will, however, continue studies during the next financial years on the problems allotted to them earlier. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh was sanctioned as grant-in-aid during the current financial year to the Research Institute at Amritsar.

**Irrigation and Power Potential in Punjab**

**1590. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab have approached the Central Government for additional help for developing power and irrigation potential during 1964-65; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Central Government in this regard?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) Yes.

(b) Under consideration.

**Quarters in Ramakrishnapuram**

**1591. { Shri Hem Barua: / Shri Kachhavaiya:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government quarters at Ramakrishnapuram, New Delhi are lying vacant for the last few years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not allotting the quarters so far?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Multipurpose Project in Manipur**

**1592. Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey to start a multi-purpose project was carried out by the Central Water and Power Commission at the Loktak Lake in Manipur and whether the scheme has been approved;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme;

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(d) when it will be started and completed?

**The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao):** (a) The investigations were commenced by the Central Water and Power Commission and were later continued by the Manipur Administration. The Project Report prepared by the Manipur Administration has been scrutinised by the Central Water and Power

Commission and it is now to be modified by the Manipur Administration in the light of the comments of the Commission. The scheme has not yet been approved.

(b) It is a multipurpose project. Water from the Loktak Lake is to be diverted into the neighbouring Leimatok valley to utilise a head of about 900 ft. Initially only two generating units of 1000 KW of capacity each are to be installed. The power generation will be later increased to 5000 KW by installing 3 more generating units of 1000 KW capacity each. The ultimate stage will be capable of producing about 40,000 KW of continuous power or 80,000 KW at 50 per cent load factor.

(c) The cost of the first stage with provision for generation of 2000 KW of electricity was originally estimated by the Manipur Administration at Rs. 2.48 crores, excluding the cost of transmission lines. The cost may, however, change when the scheme is revised in the light of the comments offered by the Central Water and Power Commission.

(d) It would be possible to complete the scheme in about 3 years after the work is taken in hand.

**Cellular Concrete Plants**

1593. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
**Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 413 on the 5th December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up two cellular concrete plants using fly-ash with Polish collaboration has since been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the decision taken?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna):** (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

**सोने की चीजों की बिक्री**

१५९४. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
**श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :**

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने शुद्ध सोने की बनी हुई उन चीजों को बेचने का आदेश दे दिया है जो स्वर्ण नियंत्रण आदेश के लागू होने से पहले की बनी हुई थीं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कब तक बेच सकेंगे और कितने तोलों तक की चीज की बिक्री कर सकेंगे ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री नि० ता० कृष्णमाचारी):** (क) जी नहीं । लेकिन व्यापारियों को १४ कैरेट से अधिक शुद्धता वाले सोने के उन गहनों और चीजों का निर्यात करने की अनुमति दी गई है जो स्वर्ण-नियंत्रण नियमों के लागू होने से पहले बनाई गयी हों, बशर्ते कि उनमें सोने की मात्रा, मूल्य की दृष्टि से, ४० प्रतिशत से अधिक न हो ।

(ख) इस तरह का निर्यात ३१ मार्च, १९६४ तक करने की अनुमति दी गयी थी । अब इसकी अवधि ३० जून, १९६४ तक बढ़ायी जा रही है । इन चीजों के वजन के बारे में कोई पाबन्दी नहीं है ।

**Kalkaji Colony, Delhi**

1595. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2066 on the 18th April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the development of land for the proposed Kalkaji Colony for the displaced persons from East Pakistan gainfully employed in Delhi has since been completed;

(b) if so, the approximate cost of the land per square yard;

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out for the allotment of land to the displaced persons;

(d) if so, when the land is proposed to be allotted;

(e) the basis or criteria for such allotment; and

(f) the number of families likely to be benefited by the scheme?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna)**: (a) No. It is likely to be completed by the end of this year.

(b) The cost will be known after the development works have been completed.

(c) The drafts of application form and lease deed are being finalised. Applications will be invited as soon as the forms are finalised.

(d) Early next year.

(e) The main criteria are that the displaced person is already settled in Delhi, is gainfully employed and does not own a house for his own.

(f) About 1,550.

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**12.00 hrs.**

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT, CUSTOMS ACT, BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) ACT AND CENTRAL EXCISES AND SALT ACT

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha)**: I beg to lay on the Table—

(i) a copy of the Defence of India (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381 dated the 2nd March, 1964, under section 41 of the Defence of India Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2586/64].

(ii) a copy each of the following Notifications under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

(a) G.S.R. 180 dated the 1st February, 1964.

(b) G.S.R. 448 dated the 14th March, 1964. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2587/64].

(iii) a copy of Notification No. F. 4(45)/63-Fin(E) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 22nd February, 1964 continuing the Delhi Sales Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1963, under sub-section (4) of section 26 of the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2588/64].

(iv) a copy each of the following Rules under section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:—

(a) The Central Excises (Third Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446 dated the 14th March, 1964.

(b) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447 dated the 14th March, 1964.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2589/64].

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## ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

### FORTY-NINTH REPORT

**Shri A. C. Guha** (Barasat): I beg to present the Forty-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of International Trade—State Trading Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi.

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**12.01 hrs.**

*RE*: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

**श्री बृजराज सिंह** (बरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने एक कौलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यहां आप नहीं पूछ सकते । अगर आप मेरे पास आ जायें तो मैं उसको निकाल लूंगा और मैं उसको देख लूंगा ।

Shri B. K. Das.

**श्री बृजराज सिंह** : मेरी अर्ज है कि सी० पी० आई० की एक गुप्त योजना चल रही है सरकार को उलटने के लिए और मैं चाहता था कि वह कम से कम यहां हाउस के फलोर पर डिस्कस हो जाता तो पता चल जाता कि गवर्नमेंट को उस बारे में क्या कहना है ...

**Shri Daji** (Indore): I seek your ruling on a point ...

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यहां डिस्कस करने के लिए मैंने उसकी इजाजत नहीं दी है । अगर आप कुछ कहना चाहते हैं तो आप मेरे पास आ जायं । श्री बी० के० दास ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** (कोटा) : जम्मू में इंसीडेंट के बारे में मैंने कल भी एक कौलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस दिया था और आज भी .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यहां उसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य जिक्र नहीं कर सकते । मैंने माननीय सदस्यों को कितनी ही बार कहा है कि यहां इस तरह से उठ कर पूछना और प्रोसीडिंग्स में बाधा डालना उचित नहीं है ।

Shri B. K. Das.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : इसका क्या यह मतलब हुआ कि यहां पर जम्मू तथा काश्मीर की घटनाओं के बारे में कोई जिक्र हो ही नहीं सकता है ? ....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : कौलिंग एटेंशन नोटिसेज होते हैं वह नामंजूर हो जाते हैं । इससे तो बेहतर होगा कि यह कह दिया जाय या यह नियम बना दिया जाये कि जम्मू व काश्मीर के बारे में हाउस में बात मत करो .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : मैं कल की एक सूचना बतलाऊं .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब आप बैठ जाये । कौलिंग एटेंशन नोटिसेज पर मैम्बर साहबान की नाराजगी बहुत दुरस्त है मगर वे यह भी ख्याल करें कि एक एक पार्टी के ५, ५, ७, ७ नोटिसेज मैम्बर्स देते हैं और एक एक मैम्बर अपनी तरफ से अकेला ५, ५ और ७, ७ दे, अब सारे दिन में एक ही कंसिडर हो सकता है तो मैम्बर्स खुद फैसला नहीं कर सकते कि कौनसा उसमें महत्वपूर्ण है । इसलिए मैं दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि एक पार्टी सोच कर एक नोटिस दिया करे तो कुछ समझ में भी आ सकता है । अब हर एक मेम्बर अगर देना चाहे तो शिकायत तो हर एक को होनी ही हुई । २५ ३० मेरे पास सुबह आये मैंने उनको नामंजूर किया तो उतने आदमी तो जरूर मायूस हुए होंगे ही कि उनका कौलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस मंजूर नहीं हुआ । मैं मैम्बर साहबान से दरख्वास्त करूंगा जैसा कि पहले भी कई मर्तबा कर चुका हू कि अगर किसी को शिकायत हो तो वह चैम्बर में मेरे पास आ जाय । मैं उनके साथ बैठ जाऊंगा और अगर वह मुझे उस बारे में कनविंस कर लेंगे तो मुझे उसको खोलने में कोई उज्र न होगा लेकिन यह

जरूरी नहीं है कि इस तरह से हाउस की जो रेगुलर कार्यवाही चल रही हो उसको ओब्सट्रक्ट किया जाय । माननीय सदस्यों को कार्यवाही में इस तरह से बाधा नहीं डालना चाहिए । मि० बी० के० दास ।

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** : हाउस में आने के बाद हमें यह सूचना मिलती है कि हमारा कौलिंग एटेंशन नोटिस नामंजर कर दिया गया है । अगर हमें उस बारे में पहले सूचना मिल जाये तो हम हाउस में जिक्र न करें ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : यह बात माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छी कही है । लेकिन मैं उनको बतलाऊं कि जब मैं हाउस में चलने को तैयार होता हूं तो यह नोटिसेज मुझे मिलते रहते हैं और यह तब तक मुझे मिलते रहते हैं जब तक मार्शल यह नहीं कहता कि हाउस के अन्दर चलने का समय हो गया है और मैं अपनी कुर्सी छोड़ कर खड़ा नहीं हो जाता । ऐसी हालत में मैं आपको पहले सूचना कैसे दे सकता हूं । उस बारे में सूचना तो आप लोगों को बाद में ही किसी वक्त मिलेगी ।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह** : अध्यक्ष महोदय . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह** : मैं केवल आधा मिनट ही लूंगा । यह लोकमत का सवाल है । पार्टी बेसिस पर यह डिस्कस नहीं होना चाहिए बल्कि जो महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो उस पर विचार होना चाहिए ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब कौन महत्वपूर्ण है और कौन महत्वपूर्ण नहीं है इसका फैसला कोई माननीय सदस्यों को तो करना नहीं है । यह हो सकता है कि माननीय सदस्य की राय में उन्हों ने जिसका नोटिस दिया है वह सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण विषय हो लेकिन उसके लिए वे मुझसे मिलें और मुझे उस बारे में कनविंस करने की कोशिश करें ।

**श्री बृजराज सिंह** : पार्टी बेसिस पर आपने कहा कि यह नोटिसेज लाये जायें तो मेरा कहना है कि चूंकि कोई नोटिस पार्टी बेसिस पर आया है इसलिए वह महत्वपूर्ण हो जायगा तो पार्टी की बेसिस पर तो उसका महत्व बनता नहीं है बल्कि .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : अब हर एक इंडिविजुएल मेम्बर ने तो इस बारे में फैसला करना नहीं है । किसी ने तो उस पर फैसला लेना ही है । सदन ने मुझे यह अधिकार दिया है कि मैं इस बारे में फैसला करूं और मैं उन पर फैसला लेता हूं । आपने तो मुझे इसका अधिकार दिया है । अगर आप ऐसा नहीं चाहते तो हाउस वह अधिकार मुझसे छीन ले मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं ।

**श्री कछवाय** (देवास) : दो नोटिस जो कि दस बजे के पहले दिये गये थे उनका तो जवाब आना चाहिए .....

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : मैं इसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता कि आप इस तरह से बीच में रुकावट डालें ।

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**12.04 hrs.**

## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

### DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS —*contd.*

**Mr. Speaker:** Further discussion and Voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and also the cut motions moved.

We have 2 hours and 25 minutes left. How long will the hon. Minister take?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A K. Sen):** About 30 or 40 minutes at the most.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will call him at 2 P.M. Shri B. K. Das may continue his speech.

**Shri B. K. Das** (Contai): The hon. Deputy Minister indicated yesterday that in the matter of telephones, the number in the registered waiting list is 2.4 lakhs. He also pointed out that it did not reflect the potential demand, because the demand will certainly go up with industrial and other developments in the States, but he did not give any indication as to how this demand was to be met. He only said that some steps would be taken during the Fourth Plan.

The number of new telephone connections that are being installed every year is to the tune of 65,000. At this rate, it will take at least four years to make up the backlog that is there at present. I think that some active steps should be taken so that something can be done even during the period of the Third Plan.

The number in the waiting list for Telex is about 1,000. We are in short supply of cables, telephone materials, teleprinters etc. We have got the Telephone Industries at Bangalore, the teleprinter factory in Madras and also the cable factory at Roopnarainpur. There is scope for expansion of all these factories, and I think that more units should also be established in respect of telephone, teleprinter and cable manufacture. I hope that planning will be done from now on so that in future we shall be able to make up the backlog that is there at present, and be able to meet the demands at least to a certain extent.

There is a complaints organisation working under this Ministry, which takes note of the complaints placed before the different circles and disposes of them. In 1963 there were 6,42,203 complaints, of which 6,28,406 were disposed of; that is, at the end of the year there were 13,897 complaints in arrears. In 1960, 1961 and 1962 also there were certain arrears. If we add them up, we find that at the end of 1963 the number of complaints in arrears would be something like 18,000. I think complaints should be enquired into more speedily, and there should not be arrears to this extent. I have experience of a complaint relating to the Orissa Circle regarding a money order made last April, but nothing has been done about it so far. From the figures given in the Report we find that the total number of complaints is growing, but the percentage of complaints has not gone up. In 1962, it was 0·0119 per cent, and in 1963 it has not gone up. It remains the same.

Lastly, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two matters which have been, I believe, placed before him. The first is about the RMS section starting from and terminating at Howrah which should be placed under the West Bengal PMG circle. This matter was presented long ago, as far back as 1960, and since then no final decision has been taken. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

The other matter which requires consideration is about the postal administration of the Howrah town post office and sub-offices. The representation is about placing them under the Calcutta administration. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter also.

**श्री ना० नि० पटेल** (बुलसार) अध्यक्ष महोदय, डाक और तार विभाग का मैं स्वागत करता हूं और इस विभाग के जो छोटे-बड़े कर्मचारी हैं, उनको मैं अभिनन्दन देता हूं । अभिनन्दन देने की वजह यह है कि इस देश में पोस्ट्स् एंड टेलीग्राफ्स, पुलिस और रेलवेज, ये तीन डिपार्टमेंट ऐसे हैं, जिनका इस देश के लोगों के साथ गहरा नाता है । इन तीनों डिपार्टमेंट्स में पोस्ट्स एंड टेलीग्राफ्स डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा विभाग है, जिसके कर्मचारियों को उन की तन्खवाह के सिवाय दूसरी कोई आमदनी नहीं है ।

जो दूसरे दो डिपार्टमेंट हैं—पुलिस और रेलवेज, उनके छोटे-बड़े कर्मचारियों को, अगर वे चाहें, तो एक या दूसरी तरह कुछ न कुछ मिल सकता है, मगर डाक और तार विभाग के जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो बेचारे पोस्टमैन पांच पांच, सात सात मन्जिल चढ़ कर डाक की डिलिवरी करते हैं, उनकी कोई अतिरिक्त आमदनी नहीं है । वैसे कभी कोई खुशी से कुछ दीवाली, होली पर बख्शीश दे दे, तो ठीक है, नहीं तो उन की और कोई आमदनी नहीं है । वास्तव में अगर हम देखें, तो पोस्टमैन को तीन तीन चार चार मील पैदल चलना पड़ता है और धूप में, बारिश में, हर एक सीजन में, काम करना पड़ता है ।

मगर यही एक डिपार्टमेंट ऐसा है, जिसके कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधाओं की बहुत कमी है । सारे सदन में—रूलिंग पार्टी के मेम्बरों ने भी और अपोजीशन पार्टीज के मेम्बरों ने भी—इस बात का समर्थन किया है कि इन कर्मचारियों के लिये सुविधायें नहीं हैं । अगर हम रेलवे कर्मचारियों की ओर देखें, तो मालूम होता है कि उन लोगों के रहने के लिए मकानों, दवाखानों और उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये हर किस्म की अच्छी सुविधायें हैं, मगर डाक और तार विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये इस बारे में कोई अच्छी सुविधायें नहीं हैं । मेरी खास तौर से यह प्रार्थना है कि इन लोगों के लिए जल्दी से जल्दी कुछ सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जायें ।

यहां टेलीफोन के बारे में बार-बार बहुत सी शिकायतें होती हैं । मैं भी शिकायत करता था । मगर एक बार मुझे यहां दिल्ली के एक टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज में जाने का मौका मिला । मैंने वहां देखा कि जिस ढंग से वे कर्मचारी काम करते हैं, उस ढंग से काम करना बड़ा मुश्किल है । वहां पर जगह बहुत छोटी है और इसलिये गर्मी के दिनों में इतने अधिक स्टाफ के लिए वहां पर काम करने में बहुत परेशानी होती है । मेरा तो सुझाव है कि उस जगह को एयर कन्डीशन्ड करना चाहिए, ताकि वे लोग अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें ।

एक्सचेंज में जो लेडी आपरेटर्ज काम करती हैं, उनके रिटायरिंग रूम को मैंने देखा । जितनी जगह में उन लोगों को रहना और सोना पड़ता है,

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य लेडीज के रिटायरिंग रूम में क्यों चले गये ?

**श्री ना० नि० पटेल :** वह वहां एक्सचेंज में है । मुझे बताया गया है । मैंने सोचा कि देखा जाये कि उनके रिटायरिंग रूम में क्या व्यवस्था है । अगर कोई होटल वाला इतनी जगह में इतनी एकामोडेशन दे, तो उसका लाइसेंस भी खत्म कर दिया जाये, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों के लिये इस प्रकार की असन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था की जाती है, यह कोई अच्छी बात नहीं है ।

विरोधी दल के माननीय सदस्य, श्री याज्ञिक, ने भी कल बताया कि गुजरात सर्कल में छोटे छोटे देहातों में भी पोस्ट आफिसिज का इन्तजाम हो रहा है और गुजरात में जिस ढंग से काम चल रहा है, वह बड़ा अच्छा है । मगर वहां के लोगों की, खास तौर से जो टेलीफोन आपरेटर्ज हैं, उनकी एक बड़ी शिकायत है । गुजरात सर्कल में जो टेलीफोन आपरेटर्ज हैं, वे महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर वगैरह दूसरी स्टेट्स के कर्मचारी हैं । उन लोगों को अपनी कम पगार में दो दो एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स रखनी पड़ती हैं । चूंकि वहां पर लोगों के बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिये बड़ी दिक्कत होती है, इसलिए उनको दो दो एस्टाब्लिशमेंट्स रखनी पड़ती हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि जो ऐसे आपरेटर वहां पर हैं, अगर सम्भव हो, तो उनको उनके डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में ट्रांसफर कर देना चाहिए ।

[ श्री ना० नि० पटेल ]

हमारे यहां सूरत प्रापर में बड़े पोस्ट आफ़िस का जो काम चल रहा है, मेरा ख़याल है कि वह काम कोई जल्दी पूरा नहीं होगा । बिल्डिंग का काम अभी चल रहा है, मगर वह जल्दी से पूरा होना चाहिए । वहां पर इंडस्ट्रीज वगैरह की प्रगति दिन-प्रति-दिन ज्यादा हो रही है । चूंकि वहां पर हर एक जगह पर छोटे छोटे पोस्ट आफ़िसिज होने की वजह से बड़े पोस्ट आफ़िस की जरूरत थी, इसलिए यह काम हाथ में लिया गया है । मगर वह काम धीमी गति से चल रहा है । मेरा सुझाव है कि उसको जल्दी से पूरा करना चाहिए ।

बुलसार के लिए भी एक बड़ा पोस्ट आफ़िस मन्जूर हुआ है । हम पूछते हैं, तो कहा जाता है कि उसका एस्टीमेट तैयार हो रहा है । मगर आज करीब करीब तीन साल हो गए हैं, किन्तु उसका काम चालू नहीं हुआ है । मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उस पर भी पूर ध्यान देकर वह काम जल्दी चालू करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए ।

हमारे यहां गुजरात में अब पंचायतों द्वारा सब काम चल रहा है । ग्राम पंचायतों के लिए तो मैं नहीं कहता लेकिन ताल्लुका पंचायतों से टेलीफोन की मांग आ रही है और प्रायः हर एक जगह से आ रही है । वहां सामान की कमी होने के कारण टेलीफोन देने में देरी हो रही है । मैंने पता चलाने की कोशिश की तो मुझे यही बताया गया कि मैटीरियल की कमी है । मैटीरियल में पोल्ज की बहुत कमी है । इन पोल्ज की कमी को दूर करने के लिए मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । वहां पर डैन्ज के फारेस्ट हैं । उन फारेस्ट के अन्दर से पोल्ज के लिए बहुत सी लकड़ी आपको मिल सकती है । पोल्ज की कमी हो तो लकड़ी के पोल्ज लगा कर जल्दी से जल्दी हर एक ताल्लुका पंचायत को, जिसको टेलीफोन की मांग हो, टेलीफोन दिये जाने चाहियें ।

पोस्टमैन इत्यादि को पहले ड्रेस इत्यादि, वर्दी इत्यादि समय पर मिल जाया करती थी । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि क्या अब पोस्टमैन को यूनिफार्म देने में ढील हो रही है । खास करके पोस्टमैन की ड्रेस का आपको इन्तजाम जल्दी से जल्दी कर देना चाहिये, उनको तो समय पर आपको वर्दी दे देनी चाहिये ।

**Shri Warior** (Trichur): Sir, I shall open my remarks on these Demands by referring, again, to the tender accepted of the Bell Telephone Company. More things have come to light. Yesterday, the Deputy Minister was pleased to explain certain facts brought forward in this debate. But there are more facts to be cleared, and it is a serious matter which cannot be explained away like that.

Sir, the telephone system is, of course, a very convenient communication system for the advancement of the country, for our industries and for our other purposes. At the same time, it has also a very great strategic importance because all our messages in regard to our defence, our economic matters and our planning in general go through this system. We know that the technically advanced countries have advanced much in this respect. They are using the telephone system and telecommunication system for intelligence purposes. In that matter we are only novices, and we do not know in what ways these things are operated because the know-how is with the foreigners.

This matter about the Bell Telephone Company was raised here as a Short Notice Question and the hon. Minister was pleased to reply at that time without giving the real facts of

the matter. The Bell Telephone Company is only a subsidiary of the American Telephones. The other companies are the French Company and the Italian Company.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): Swiss and Japanese.

**Shri Warior:** Swiss and Japanese also. This is an international network.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Swedish rather.

**Shri Warior:** No, not Swedish. This is under the control of the American telephone system. What happened in Tunisia was that this company was only entrusted with the laying of cables. They only know about the laying of cables. It is not the laying of cables for which the contract is given here, but the contract is for the cross-bar telephone exchange. Both are different. Here the Minister should be able to tell us whether this company has got any experience at all in this particular department of cross-bar exchange system. We would like to know whether they are manufacturing it or they are only transferring the contract for the installation of these to one of their sister companies, either the French Company or the Italian Company. That point must be cleared. Again, it was the French company that was blacklisted in Tunisia—that is true—and not this company. But they are sister companies—one is Belgium and the other is French. If it is not the French it must go to the Italian Company. So the matter is very much complicated in that way. Also, this contract is not for the laying of cables, it is for installation of equipment, and therefore we say that this company should not be given the contract. If the Government had taken some pains—I do not know whether they did take any pains—to know from at least the friendly Tunisian Government what this company's antecedents are then they would have realised that the company is not above blame. We would like to know whether they are experienced in this line and whether they were implicated in the French company's affair in Tunisia. We have got here photostat copies of the Tunisian papers but, unfortunately, they are in French. All these go to show that they are not above blame.

Then, on technical know-how the foreign technical personnel will be in charge of the exchange system for a number of years until our own technical hands take over the work from them. Now, suppose the Defence Ministry gives a message which is secret to one of its offices through the exchange. That can very easily be connected by a link wire with American or other intelligence department that is operating here. As we all know, every country is operating some agency, whether legal or illegal, for intelligence purposes in every other country. Therefore, if for technical know-how we depend upon these people entirely, how are we sure that these messages are not transmitted to those countries which are not so friendly as they pose to us? So, the question of security arrangement is also involved in this matter. I hope the Government will be in a position to clarify that point.

Then, I want to know whether this company has got any research and development department of its own. Because, in a state of emergency, we do not know what will happen in future. Suppose we are not able to get the results of the research department of the company with which we are entering into a contract, whom can we depend upon in an emergency? That is a very important question They may bolt away and some other company may not be able to come into the picture. So, particular attention has to be paid to that aspect also, especially when we are in an emergency.

[Shri Warior]

The Minister has stated that the experts in the Ministry have examined the tender. I wish to know whether all the experts have agreed unanimously on accepting this tender or there was some over-riding opinion by somebody and actually some people who had disagreed on this contract had to keep mum or they were silenced. I wish to know that because my information is that it was not a unanimous decision and it was not accepted by all. Particularly the gentleman whose name the Minister mentioned when the question was raised here, Shri Vasudevan, it is reported, has over-ruled the opinion of the technical experts. I do not know whether Shri Vasudevan has got the technical capacity—I am not referring to the political capacity—to over-rule the opinion of technical people. Anyhow, things ike that have come to light. So, I wish to know from the Minister whether this is true or not.

Then, again, there is another serious doubt. Though notice of this question was given much earlier, before the Cabinet could take a decision, accidentally or otherwise, it was not possible for us to raise it before the Cabinet took the decision. Sir, you know the history of this question. The question came up in the House after the Cabinet took a final decision in the matter. If only the question had been raised earlier, I think the Cabinet would have been apprised of the consequences and implications of the decision and, quite likely, it would have taken a different view; I do not know. Anyway, I wish to know whether the Cabinet was unanimous, whether the Cabinet was informed of all the details, whether the Government have got reports from the friendly Tunisian Government to place before the Cabinet before a decision was taken in this matter.

**Mr. Speaker** He cannot know whether the Cabinet was unanimous or not.

**Shri Warior:** It might have been divided or unanimous. What opinions were expressed there? I would also like to know whether all the reports were made available to the Cabinet.

**Mr. Speaker:** That cannot be disclosed here.

**Shri Warior:** I am sorry for that They are protected, no doubt; but we are not protected like that; that is the difficulty.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** I believe it cannot be discussed here too.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It can be discussed here if it is disclosed.

**Mr. Speaker:** If somebody asks what the opinion of a particular Minister of the Cabinet was, it cannot be given here. That information will not be available.

**Shri Warior:** Last time when this question was discussed, the Minister was pleased to say that there would be a saving of about Rs. 40 lakhs by the acceptance of this tender. I do not know the exact amount. But the point is whether in the long run this will result in a saving or the cost of production will be more. There are certain equipments which can be supplied at a lower rate but in the working of those equipments the cost of production might be much more than the cost of production of other equipments which might initially be costing a bit more. I do not know that. I think, the hon. Minister can clarify that point also as to whether the Government had received any appraisal of the cost of production and the whole scheme of production with their time schedule and target and compared that with the data contained in the offers of other companies.

Then, I wish to know what was the expert opinion about the other tenders. Were those tenders vetted and screened by the same expert opinion or only this company's tender had gone through all those processes?

What was the opinion of the experts regarding the offers from the other companies, like, the Japanese or the Swedish company?

Then, is it a fact that in this affair the P. & T. Board was not taken into confidence? There is a serious talk going on that the P. & T. Board was not actually consulted or taken into confidence in the earlier stages itself and that the whole thing was hatched up afterwards for a final approval or something. It was put through or got through.

I will also request the Ministry and for that matter the whole Government to review the whole position before the finalisation of the tender and the acceptance of the offer. If it is not possible to do anything like that at present, then they should see to it that we do not have a repetition of the experiences of the Tunisian Government whereby our most vital information and intelligence is leaked out through some other technical methods to other countries which may now be very favourable or not so very favourable or semi-favourable but afterwards not favourable at all. That is as much as the Bell Company is concerned.

Coming to the system of budgeting, in the P. & T. also more or less the same system is followed and there is always overbudgeting. The PAC in its Ninetieth Report had caustically remarked that this should not be so. I hope, this will also be looked into by the Ministry because in this Report they have said . . .

**श्री कछवाय** (देवास): अध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Speaker:** The bell is being rung. Now there is quorum.

**Shri Warior:** Shall I begin?

**Mr. Speaker:** He has now to conclude and not begin.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): He has to begin after the quorum bell.

**Shri Warior:** I will leave this question of budgeting. Some hon. Members have said that there is chronic under-estimation of revenue. The PAC in its Ninetieth Report, on page 2, has particularly remarked about that and, I hope, the Ministry will be pleased to look into that.

Coming to certain demands of the employees, that also must be presented. Much has already been said about the RMS staff and I do not cover all those points. As regards the outstation allowance, instead of giving incentives and encouragement to workers, whatever existed there has been taken away. For instance, formerly for the first six hours it was computed as eight hours' day work; that, means one hour and 20 minutes for every hour that they had to work in the night. But now that minimum has been raised to ten hours and anything less than ten hours is paid only on the basis of one hour and ten minutes for every hour. Why should those ten minutes be taken away from the workers and why are they not given allowance for that?

Another thing is that this allowance of 50 nP. is the maximum allowance for the sorters. It had been fixed in 1952 after long discussion and expert opinion. Now things have changed very much. This sum of 50 nP. is intended to cover extra expenditure incurred by those people in the RMS who go in the trains and work out of station. Out-of-station allowance is intended for those extra expenses on food and travelling from their residence to the station etc. 50 nP. will be very inadequate. Everybody knows that. So, it must be reviewed and some enhancement must be made in it.

It is also necessary that other categories who also get lesser than this should also be taken into consideration. For the first six hours this outstation allowance is not given. RMS

[Shri Warior]

sorters or other people who go and work in those trains in which they can return within six hours to their own station are not given the allowance. Why should they be stingy? I do not know. They are also doing the same job and it is only a question of a few hours. Although these people may or may not return, they are not given this allowance. I think, this must be extended to them also.

About the extra-departmental staff, in many States the recommendation of the Rajan Committee has not been implemented properly. That complaint has come from the employees of the P. & T. This department constitutes one of the major branches of the P. & T. Department. There are about 2 lakh people engaged in different categories in different States. In Orissa, Bengal, Andhra and Central Circle particularly these recommendations contained in the Rajan Committee's Report are not implemented properly; as also in certain parts of UP. That is the complaint. This must be looked into.

Not only that, these allowances for the extra-departmental employees were fixed some four or five years ago. It is high time that it is reviewed and some enhancement is made. It is also given to our other categories of employees and this extra-departmental staff should not be left alone.

Only one point more and I will finish. The extra-departmental staff also comes within the purview of the Conduct Rules, rule 5. Rule 5 says that the employee can be summarily dismissed; the only thing is that there is a provision in rule 6 for giving them an opportunity to give a petition or appeal. No opportunity is provided to them to answer the charges made against them to defend themselves and to explain their position and get justice. If rule 5 is made applicable to the extra-departmental staff, I think, it is quite reasonable that some provision must be made to give them permanency of tenure.

With these words, I conclude.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to spotlight your attention and the attention of the House only on two points. When the P. & T. Board was constituted, many of us here gave expression to our doubt about this half-way house that we are going to have. We gave our views on that matter and the Minister in-charge, when he announced this policy decision, was good enough to tell us and assure the House that he would make a review after about a year's time and let the House know about the functioning of it. We have had absolutely no such review. I would rather like the hon. Minister to tell us how the promise given by his predecessor is to be judged, whether they have taken any review about the functioning of the P. & T. Board.

Sir, so far as my information goes, nothing to do with the constitution as it is, there is an atmosphere of dirty intrigue at the top-most level in the P. & T. Board. It is really unfortunate. If the head of the P. & T. organisation itself is something to which a strong exception can be taken, then you can imagine it will reflect throughout the Department. I would like to invite your attention to the fact that one of the Members of the Board has already asked for a premature retirement. It is a very serious matter. He is one of the senior most officers. Why does he ask for premature retirement? I also understand that the seniority of all the Members is going to be disturbed and there is seething discontent among the Members. This had been decided three years earlier. I hope the hon. Minister will give a judicious and a judicial look into the matter and assure the Board and assure the House that nothing which cannot stand the scrutiny will be done in the Board and demoralise the Board.

I also understand that recently during this emergency an additional post of a Member was created and all justifications were given but then immediately after six months the post was abolished as if it was a child's fun or as if the assessment of work of a Member could not have been judged earlier. If the posts are created and abolished like this, it only gives the impression of nepotism and favouritism prevailing at the highest level.

The only other point which I wanted to refer was the one which had been mentioned by my friend regarding the purchase and manufacture of a new automatic cross bar telephone exchange. I am not concerned with the political aspect of it and I have no information whether the company to which the contract has been given is desirable and as to how it has functioned. But the facts have been given to us—of course, from interested quarters—and I do not care from where the facts come. If they are facts, then certainly this House has got to take a very serious note of them. The facts as given to us are that the very vital information regarding this contract was suppressed and, I understand, the view of the Technical Member of the Board who had given a particular assessment was suppressed. The hon. Minister told me the other day that they had consulted the technical people and their views were taken into consideration. And then he mentioned the name of Mr. Vasudevan. I do not know who Mr. Vasudevan is, what his rank and position is and all that. But it is a definite information. I lay a very serious charge that facts were suppressed and if what I am informed is correct then this contract would result in a serious loss to the Government apart from the political aspect of it.

About the supply part, I understand there were first five competitors. When they recalled the tenders, the number dropped down to three and they recalled the tenders again because there were no comparative basis. This is the unfortunate way in which it functions. Then, there were extensions of time for the decision of the tender, once, twice, thrice and finally when it was decided it was decided in a clumsy manner, in a slip-shod manner and in a whole-and-corner fashion. So many objections have been raised. I will now give certain facts. What I am told is, the prices for supply of equipment today are: L.M.E.—Rs. 3·11 crores; N.E.C.—Rs. 2·90 crores and B.T.M.—Rs. 3.30 crores. This is how it has been worked out. Now, the economics of cost of production and foreign exchange component required would be like this: L.M.E.—Rs. 269 crores—this is the total manufacturing cost; N.E.C. Rs. 314 crores and B.T.M.—Rs. 329 crores. Here also we are losing. If the total production goes upto 2 lakh lines, this would be the position: L.M.E.—Rs. 59·20 crores; N.E.C.—Rs. 62·80 crores and B.T.M.—Rs. 65·80 crores. I do not know how far these facts are correct. But it appears to me that this is a case which should immediately go to the Vigilance Commissioner who has been appointed by Mr. Nanda. It is such cases which create a very wrong climate in our country. The questions are being raised and they are answered in a half-hearted manner. We must have full facts and the hon. Minister would do well to let this case be examined independently and the House be assured that there were no facts which were suppressed, that the advice of the Technical Member was not ignored and that this is not against the interests of the country.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya** (Raiganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the good things that this Department has done is the issuing of commemorative stamps in relation to the political, social and cultural history of India. I make a suggestion to the hon. Minister that on the 25th of May next falls the anniversary of Ras Bihari Bose. That hero of revolutionary age is particularly associated with Delhi. The hon. Minister would do well to issue a commemorative stamp for Ras Bihari

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Bose on the 25th May. If he can accede to my request I shall be happy. I may simply point it out to him that as a matter of public importance, it would be very gracious and at the same time a very pleasant act for the public also. Of course, if he had the power to do so. I would have suggested to him to rename one of the roads either in New Delhi or in Old Delhi in the name of Ras Bihari Bose. But I know that he has not got that authority. So, I do not press upon him for that. The other concerned Ministry might take up that suggestion of mine.

The next suggestion that I wish to place before him is for a direct telephone link or a direct telephone line between Calcutta and north Bengal. This northern area of West Bengal State is deprived of in many ways and one of the grievances of that area is that there is no direct telephone connection with Calcutta. All telephone lines have to pass through Kathiar in Bihar. The result is that when I call for a connection to Balughat or Raiganj headquarters of West Dinajpur district, I have to wait for 2 hours or 36 hours. Then, the ring comes saying, the lines in Kathiar are all engaged, and so I cannot get a connection. I may cite one case for the information of the hon. Minister. On one occasion there was very urgent necessity for having a direct telephone connection with the S.D.O. of Islampur, one of the sub-divisions of the district. Not being able to get myself a connection, I ran to the Secretariat and met the Chief Minister and I requested him to secure the connection for me or himself and talk with the S.D.O. there. The Chief Minister himself failed to get a connection. He first tried to have the connection through Kathiar but that failed and then he tried to have the connection through Siliguri but that also failed. The connection could not be had. I wonder how the administration of an area can be run when the capital of the State has no direct telephone connection with the area itself. The S.D.O. of Islampur told me that he himself had been trying for long to get the connection. Even the S.D.O. has got no telephone connection. The only telephone connection that he has got is a telephone in the local post office and if anyone has got to contact the S.D.O., one has to telephone to the post office and the post office people would send a messenger to S.D.O's quarter and then he would come to the post office and then only even the Chief Minister of the State can have a talk with the S.D.O. of that subdivision. This is the position in the northern areas. I have been trying for this for long, of course, through correspondence with the Department itself. I want to place it before the hon. Minister now so that he may kindly take it up and see that matters are expedited without any further delay.

Yesterday, Shri Himatsingka, himself related to Calcutta in various ways, drew the attention of the House as well as of the hon. Minister to the fact that the rates for telephone calls for Calcutta were higher than those of Delhi and Bombay. When the late Dr. P. Subbarayan made these changes we drew his attention to this that Calcutta was being treated in this rather unjust way and should not be put under a difficulty like that. But that discrimination has not been removed till now. It should be tackeld immediately.

There was another suggestion made by Shri Hamatsingka in regard to the uniform of the postal workers, the peons and the postmen. One of the reasons why the postal workers do not appear in uniform nowadays may be that the uniforms are outmoded and outdated. They were introduced during the British regime; they are more in the nature of a livery which the younger men of these days may not like to wear. Therefore, the uniform requires to be replaced.

In fact, the whole uniform of the Calcutta police had to be replaced under our new regime. The police in

Calcutta used to be known by the term *'lal pugree'*. The press reporters when writing about the Calcutta police would describe them as *'lal pugree'*; and cartoonists and newspapers would devote their attention only on the *pugree*. So, what the police chief had to do was this; he removed the *pugree* altogether and introduced the cap. But even after the *pugree* has been removed and caps have been introduced, I find that our press reporters are still using the term *pugree* to describe them, and cartoonists put a *pugree* on the head of the police constable, even though the *pugree* has been removed. That is how the uniform gets associated with certain undesirable ideas and is not liked by persons with a modern mind.

**Mr. Speaker:** Why should *pugree* be considered as undesirable?

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** Because whenever the policeman came, the red turban appeared first, and whenever he entered a house, it was the red turban which entered first, and, therefore, that attracted notice, and people used to know that the police was coming.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Komath** (Hoshangabad): He meant the red pugree and not the black pugree.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, the hon. Member should refer only to the red *pugree* and not the black *pugree*.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** I was not referring to all *pugrees* but only to the *lal pugree*. It was the red turban that became a matter of attraction for the press as well as for the cartoonist.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Yashpal Singh has got a red turban.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** His is not a red turban; but it is of the red and purple mixed variety.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is pale red.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** And it fits in with his complexion also.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he may call for a meeting of the postal workers or a conference of the postal workers and have from them an idea as to what would be the uniform which would be to their liking and which can be introduced. If that is done, I believe that the uniforms difficulty would be removed in no time.

The P. & T. Department has been known for its punctiliousness all through. Even under the British regime, it was one of the departments which was the most punctilious in its work. But, now at times it fails. Of course, it is fairly punctilious, but at times it fails. On one occasion, the Registrar of the Calcutta University sent a telegram to me and sent a letter confirming the telegram. The letter came first and the telegram came the next day. I made a present of both these two to the late Dr. P. Subbarayan. What happened afterwards was that the money paid for the telegram was refunded to the Registrar of the Calcutta University. At least that much was done. But it would have been proper if the telegram came first and before the letter arrived. Instead of the money being refunded, the telegram should have been allowed to come first.

When I speak of punctiliousness, I would refer to one instance. When the 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement was going on, there was a regular campaign of oppression in parts of West Bengal, and particularly Midnapore from which my hon. friend Shri B. K. Das comes. While this campaign was going on, we got photos of what was being done there, and those photos were put in covers and sent by post to the members of the then Central Legislative Assembly as well to the newspapers in the State and outside the State. One of the papers, namely *The Modern Review* which was being edited by the late

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee who was a renowed man of his time made a comment that "the Postal Department of the Government has faithfully brought to us pictures like these, because these pictures could not be mentioned in those days." What he did was that he mentioned the Postal Department first and then came the despcription of the pictures. So, even to that extent, the Department was acting punctiliously and knew what its duties were. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that that kind of punctiliousness should be observed and stuck to.

**Mr. Speaker:** Now, Shri Mohan Nayak. The hon. Member is not present here. Is there any other Member who wants to speak? I find none. So, I have to call the hon. Minister. But the hon. Minister also is not present here just now.

**Shri Warior:** At least, we could have got a little more time when we were speaking.

**Shri Yashpal Singh** (Kairana): The time that is saved could be utilised for discussion on the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

**Shri Warior:** Shri Harish Chandra Mathur had cut short his speech.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I had only two points to make.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not ring the bell.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** But I had given you an assurance in the beginning that I would make only two points.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** I was just now referring to punctiliousness.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Not punctuality but punctiliousness.

**Mr. Speaker:** The House cannot wait in this manner. But then the Minister was told earlier that he would be called upon to speak at 2 P.M.

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): Let us get this hour saved for the Demands for Grants of the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, we can save it, if the hon. Minister comes in just now.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki** (Nowgong): May I speak, Sir?

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** I am glad to get this opportunity to make a few observations on this very important subject. I had not sent in my name earlier because only a few days ago I had participated in the discussion on another subject, and today also, I am going to participate in the discussion on the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Nevertheless, I would like to make a few suggestions to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs.

Some of the observations which my hon. friend Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya had made apply not only to North Bengal but to the entire north-east region. This is a matter which we have been urging off and on. I admit that some steps have already been taken to improve the situation there. Nevertheless, there is a lot more to be done.

**13.00 hrs.**

So far as telegraph connection between Assam and the rest of India is concerned, there is much to be desired. As regards telephone connection, it is still worse. I am glad that very recently a post of Postmaster General has been created. I hope he is taking steps to improve the situation there. More particularly after the emergency, that region has assumed greater and greater importance and there must be communication established by post, telegraph and telephone by way

of direct link between the capital of the State and Calcutta and Delhi. Sometime ago we were told in the Consultative Committee that they were going to have a multi-line or microwave communication between Assam and the rest of India. I would like to know the progress made so far in this direction.

There is another suggestion I would make. Every Block Headquarter should have at least one PCO and a telegraph station. This is very urgently needed particularly in the north-eastern region in order to have quick communication. It is known to the House how that area has to face the problem of maintenance of internal security and has to cope with external danger from all sides of the border, both north and east. Unless we have this means of communication, it will be very difficult, when an emergency arises, to reach certain pockets where security forces or the police could go for rescue of the people who may be in danger. Some such thing happened very recently in the State. Therefore, I humbly urge the Ministry to give very careful thought to this suggestion that block headquarters must have at least one PCO and a telegraph station.

Since I have a little more time, I will refer to one more matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Simply for that reason, he may not continue.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** I will sit down as soon as the Minister comes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have got another Member to accommodate.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** I will finish in a minute.

**Shri Shinkre** (Marmagoa) *rose*—

**Mr. Speaker:** He is late.

**Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** I know there are various areas not only in the State of Assam, to which I belong, but in hilly areas where even postal communication, much less telephonic communication, has still to be extended. The reasons I have advanced in the case of Assam apply to the entire north-eastern region, more particularly the hilly areas. I would urge the Ministry to give careful thought to this not only from the point of view of providing communications but also from the point of view of defence, border security and also internal security in those areas.

**Shri Prabhat Kar** (Hooghly): Although the postal rates—stamp, postcard, telephone and telegram—have increased, the service is not only not maintained but it has to a great extent deteriorated.

As regards telegram service, I was just hearing what Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya had to say, that the telegram which was sent to him by the Registrar of Calcutta University arrived a day later than the letter confirming the telegram. There are cases where telegrams have not reached their destination even in seven days.

I understand that today there is a machine called Telex utilised by commercial firms by which a message can be delivered simultaneously and reply received. This is used by commercial houses in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. There is no loss of time in this process. I do not know why the same machine is not utilised by the P. and T. department by which a telegram received in the CTO can be passed on to the cities concerned without any loss of time, without waiting for the line to be cleared. In this way, we will be able to do away with the congestion as a result of which telegrams are not received in time. In fact, there should be a notification that ordinary telegrams would not be received, because they are delayed much more than ordinary letters. A telegram sent today from here at 10 O'clock will not

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

reach Calcutta even tomorrow afternoon; it may reach its destination day after tomorrow. That being so, it is no use confusing the public by saying that the telegram has been sent. It is better to say that it will be sent only as ordinary mail. So the extra money should not be taken from the ignorant public, that is accepting an ordinary telegram which is never sent through the telegraph but is sent as an ordinary letter. This practice should be stopped. I think it should be stated that only telegrams bearing the mark 'Express' would be accepted. Also the Telex machine should be used.

Coming to difficulties in regard to post offices in rural areas, often it is found that M.O. forms are in short supply. So also there is shortage of other forms. When the post offices are maintained by Government, I do not know why this should be the case. Is it that the quota is not being given to the post offices sufficiently in advance in accordance with their requirements? Or is no assessment made and supplies made according to their requirements to the regional headquarters or State Headquarters? Anyway, this generally happens in the rural areas, where already because of the distance of post offices, people have to go to a long way to get these things. If after this they do not get what they want and are told to come the next day or two days it is a suffering for the public. This should be looked into and it must be ensured that forms are not in short supply.

Some of the post offices are in a very bad condition. I can give the instance of the post office at Ranaghat, which I have visited. During the rainy season, the ground floor is under water, and I do not know how they can maintain even their stocks. Water comes into the room. In spite of repeated requests, nothing has been done. The same condition prevails in various other post offices. Considering the importance of post offices in communications, if they are kept in such a wretched condition, I do not know how the people can work. I have seen them, during the rainy season, sitting under the roof with an umbrella overhead. I do not know whether the hon. Minister is aware of these things. He should kindly look into the matter. At least it does not look well. I can understand their having an umbrella if they are under a tree, but sitting under a roof, with an umbrella overhead.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Double protection, double shelter!

**Shri Prabhat Kar:** So, I would like this to be taken into consideration. As I have said, the Post and Telegraph Department should utilised the Telex machine which is used by commercial firms, so that telegrams are sent in time. It is no good saying that you will refund the money. A telegram is sent for an urgent purpose, and that purpose is not served if you refund the money after seven days saying that you are sorry. I would request the hon. Minister to look into it.

While the RMS headquarters is in Gaya, the main train starts from Howrah station, and because of this delays occur in letters reaching their destination. I do not know how it has happened. This should be looked into.

**Shri Shinkre:** Now that there is extra time, I would like to be given a chance. I will take only five minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** We are six hours behind schedule.

**Shri Shinkre:** Anyway, not more than five minutes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** He is a new Member from Goa. He may be given a chance.

**Mr. Speaker:** All right.

**Shri Shinkre:** I thank you for giving me this unexpected chance to say a few words.

I do not know if the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has become somewhat complacent because of too much praise being showered on them. It is true that they have made some progress, but I would like to bring to their notice that in most of the countries in Europe, the system adopted at present is same-day delivery service, no matter how big the country. A letter posted anywhere in the country must be delivered within 24 hours, no matter what the distance. The hon. Minister might contend that this is a huge or vast country and such a system cannot be adopted here, but I would like to point out to him that the United States is equally vast and big, where also this 24-hour or same-day delivery service is adopted and has been working for so many years now.

If this postal service is given a fresh push by the Ministry, I think that the pressure on the telegraph lines will be considerably reduced, and one will not be all the time under a dilemma, sending a telegram and letter at the same time, and hoping that at least one of them might reach the destination before the appointed time. So, I would like the Ministry to set before themselves the task of considering the postal service in this perspective and they must adopt a certain time-limit within which every letter must be delivered within the country. If the distances are too big, they can set themselves a mileage; a letter, let us say, up to 600 miles, must be delivered within 24 hours, and beyond that within 48 hours. That should be the maximum time they should allow themselves, because, now that there is a considerable network of air services in the country, they can easily introduce at least a two-day delivery service within the country.

The commission charged on money orders is at the uniform rate of Rs. 1.50 per Rs. 100. I think it should be insignificant or just a token charge. After all, from one department to the other the money is being transferred only on paper. After some time, they may have to make some adjustments. There are branches of the State Bank everywhere now, something like 1,400 branches in the country. So, I see no reason why they should charge such a high commission as Rs. 1.50. It makes it definitely very costly for the poor people to send money orders, because, besides this commission, they have also to meet some other incidental expenses. I do not know what happens in other parts of the country, but in my part of the country, if an illiterate man has to send a money order, besides the commission charged by the post office, he has to pay some commission to a literate man to fill up the form and other things. So, that also should be taken into consideration. This is a vast country where illiteracy is still about 80 per cent. Hence, the commission should be insignificant, at the rate of 1/4 per cent or something like that.

**Shri Balgovind Verma** (Kheri): I also may be given two or three minutes.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry.

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** I am sorry I was not here when I was called.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is not to blame.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** You had said you would call me at 2 O'clock. So, I went for a short lunch.

**Mr. Speaker:** I looked round nobody stood up. Now it seems Members are ready.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I am much obliged for the appreciation, which I have noticed from all sides of the House, of the difficult work that the P. and T. Department has to shoulder and the vastness of the operations it has to carry out from day to day.

**13.18 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have to take into consideration the vastness of the country, the terrific pressure which our successive Plans have generated on our old and insufficient facilities of communication, and also the age of the equipment with which we have had to work all these years. Let us not forget that we inherited a system with equipments which were by no means modern. The Britishers had not taken much pains to instal the latest improvements in our system of communication. Having regard to all these deficiencies under which the department had to work, I think I shall not be claiming too much credit if I say that the P&T Department and its employees have done a wonderful job, particularly since the great burdens which they had to shoulder after the Chinese attack on our borders, when we had to instal overnight, as it were, a network of communications from Ladakh to NEFA, extending over thousands of miles of difficult terrain, for the purpose of keeping our forward posts in constant touch with their bases as also with the Government here and elsewhere.

It will be my endeavour at an appropriate moment, if I can, to disclose, without giving too much out by way of secret information, to select groups of Members of Parliament the difficult work which the P&T. Department has done ever since the emergency was declared. Let us not forget the most difficult terrain over which this work had to be carried out, the shortage of equipment, shortage of supplies and everything. Notwithstanding all that, never for a moment have we received complaints that our forward posts were cut off in communications from the rest of the country.

Take a simple thing like the Field Telephone equipment. Every little unit needs it while operating the forward areas. We did not have enough of them when the emergency started and the Chinese attack came. The ITI brought out, on its own resources, and manufactured the latest type of Field Telephone Equipments in hundreds of thousands so that everywhere today it is the Field Telephone Equipment which is operating and keeping our troops going.

Similarly, there have been thousand and one improvements brought about in our factories by our research personnel and in our different workshops with the aid of which we have been able to shoulder this very great burden, and I am happy to say that we have shouldered it well. It will be my duty, as Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, to extend my thanks and my congratulations to the vast army of P&T officers and men operating all over the country in the difficult areas, and my deep sense of appreciation of the wonderful work they have done, particularly during the emergency, and I am sure, Sir, that the applause of the House in joining me and conveying our congratulations would be a source of encouragement for them and will spur them to greater effort in the cause of the country.

We must not forget that ours is not a purely commercial undertaking. We cannot pattern our activities solely on the basis of earning a profit. The necessity of service to the people and bringing the facilities of communication to the door of the common man in the most remote areas of the country is of paramount importance. It is, therefore, not possible always to judge the activities of the department like ours, as of any public

utility concern, merely on the basis of earnings in terms of pounds, shillings and pence. Many activities have to be undertaken, though they might yield losses.

For instance, the policy we have followed of extending post offices and telegraph offices in hilly areas and other backward areas, and tribal areas, even on the basis of incurring a certain minimum annual loss, is based on this consideration: that even though the establishment of the offices may yield losses, yet even if the loss is within a certain limit, we should extend these facilities to areas which have been deprived of these facilities for so long. I must say that tihs policy has yielded good results, and from the statistics which have been furnished to the House, the hon. Members will find that there are very few backward areas today which have not had at least one sub post office within a reasonable distance, or within a walkable distance, if I may say so. It is in our policy to see that there is a post office and telegraph office within a resonable distance so that one may not have to walk for days to reach the nearest post office.

**Shri S. S. More** (Poona): Telegraph office which never delivers the telegram!

**Shri A. K. Sen:** It is true, but "never" is an exaggeration. There may be a telegraph office which sometimes has not delivered the telegrams That is quite true. If the statement was modified to this extent, it would have been correct. But in its excessive form, if I may say so with respect, to the hon. Member, it is utterly incorrect It is not always the fault of the telegraph office which is responsible for the non- delivery of telegrams. A telegram from Delhi to a remote village, say in Kerala, will have to travel two thousands of miles of cables, overhead cables and circuits through difficult terrain and so on, and it has not been possible to lay underground cables connecting every part of the country. Our effort has been in the initial stages to connect the main cities running almost parallel to the trunk roads by coaxial underground cables, and the progress has been very great. We expect, before the Third Five Year Plan ends, to connect the major cities—Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, and Madras—with the coaxial cables. Once that is done, a great part of the obstacle will be overcome and much of the disturbances which interrupt the regular transmission of telegrams from one end of the country to another would be eliminated. And these coaxial cables would permit hundreds of channels to be opened up not only enabling quick and certain transmission of telegrams but also open out more channels for the transmission of more telegrams. And then we will have to take up the question of connecting other remote parts with underground cables. That must necessarily require fairly long period of time. We cannot achieve it immediately. We then expect also to connect the main cities with automatic subscriber dialling so far as telephones are concerned and open up a vast network also of teleprinters and Telex connections through the aid of coaxial cables, enabling speedy communications between one part of the country and another through for press and other important bodies.

As I said, in the work of opening post offices and telegraph offices we cannot be guided solely on the consideration of earning a profit. In fact, our post offices have, for many years run, until only recently, on loss. But we hope that with the opening of this vast network of communication facilities, the overall picture from the commercial point of view also will not be dismal.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Then, dealing with the question of installing better and improved equipment, various steps have been taken for quite some time. We were completely depending for cables and for telephone and telecommunication equipment on imports from outside when Independence came. Soon thereafter, we established the Hindustan Cables Factory at Rupnarainpur near Calcutta in collaboration witth the British subsidiary of the International Telephone Corporation, whose name has come up frequently during the last few weeks ever since we decided to give a contract to the Belgian subsidiary for the new telephone factory. This British subsidiary of the International Telephone Company at Rupnarainpur afforded excellent service and the cable factory which has been set up with their collaboration and with their assistance, has done a wonderful job. We are almost on the road to self-sufficiency in the matter of cables if we are able to expand its production such as we want to or to set up a second factory for cables. But what is important is that the quality and quantity of cables produced in the Hindustan Cables Factory have satisfied everyone of our ability to produce the very best in the way of cables which is the basis of tele-communication.

Then the Bangalore Telephone Factory was set up in collaboration with the British Telephone Company. The system of British telephones is called the Strowger system and not the cross-bar system. It is now well-known that it is not an improved type of automatic telephone and the more improved and modern type is the cross-bar type. Because we need it, the establishment of a second factory to supply the vast demand which the successive plans have generated in the way of telephone connections was considered necessary. It was considered necessary to set up a second factory also to cover up the vast backlog. You have already been told by my colleague the Deputy Minister that there are nearly 3 lakhs of unsatisfied subscribers who are in need of telephone connections. It was decided on the strength of a loan granted by the IDA that we should initially purchase some equipment straightway and also set up a factory for producing more telephonic equipment based on the modern system of cross-bar.

The Bangalore telephone factory has worked wonderfully. Not only has it produced telephones, but its production in other branches telecommunication like automatic signalling and other forms of equipment even with the aid of transistors, electrification of railways and various other things—is also increasing. Whenever hon. Members are in Bangalore, I would be very glad and obliged if they visit the telephone factory at Bangalore and see for themselves its working. It is well worth a visit to see how many new things we have been able to produce there.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Yesterday, the hon. Deputy Minister could not throw any light on the Priyadarshini. Is it being manufactured on a mass scale?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** We are intending to do it. In fact, in the process, we have again made further improvement.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** More and better Priyadarshinis?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Yes; call it by any name.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is called Priyadarshini; they told me so.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** He is enamoured of the name.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Shri Kamath is always fond of Priyadrashinis. It is not merely in the line of telephone manufacture. As I said, I extend a cordial invitation to all the hon. Members who have not visited it yet, to make it convenient to pay a visit to the telephone factory at Bangalore and I can assure them that it will be well worth paying a visit there. It is not merely telephones that they are producing. They are producing almost everything including hearing aid for the deaf—the most modern one.

**श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा** (कोटा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ला मिनिस्टर साहब बोल रहे हैं और कोरम नहीं है । उनके लिए तो कोरम होना चाहिए ।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung....Now there is quorum. He may resume his speech.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** We have already taken in hand, in answer to Mr. Kamath, mass production of Priyadarshini for telephones, and they should be available for everyone.

As I said, Sir, the telephone factory at Bangalore has done a wonderful job and whoever has come from outside has paid compliments not only to the tidiness with which the operations are conducted, but also to the efficiency and quality which our scientists, workers and officers have been able to achieve in that factory.

When it was decided to utilise the IDA loan for the purpose of setting up a second telephone factory and also for the purchase of some equipment outright for our internal use, we decided to go in for the crossbar system. Global tenders were invited. Five companies tendered, out of which two were hardly worth any consideration. The three remaining tenders were from Ericsons of Sweden, the Bell Telephone Company, the Belgian subsidiary of the International Telephone Corporation, whose English subsidiary had set up the Hindustan Cables Factory at Rupnarainpur, and the Nippon Electric Corporation of Japan.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Nothing about electronic device?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** The ITI is producing many electronic equipment, but the main electronic factory is the Bharat Electronics which is under the Defence Ministry, which is also in Bangalore. They are also producing good things. Many of the electronic things produced at Bharat Electronics are used by us also in the Bangalore Telephone Factory.

As I said, of these three tenders, Ericsons and Bell Telephone Company tendered for what is known as the compelled sequence multiple frequency equipment, which means end-to-end signalling, whereas the Japanese company tendered for one-end signalling, which is not the compelled sequence signalling. A technical committee was set up, when my esteemed predecessor Shri Jagjivan Ram was in charge of the Ministry, which went into the relative merits of the production of equipment of these three concerns and the unanimous opinion was, the compelled frequency system was the most desirable. But one member of the technical committee had opined that it could also be done without the compelled multiple frequency system; that means, as we are doing now. But the unanimous opinion was that the compelled frequency system was the most modern and that was done only by the two companies: Ericsons of Sweden and the Bell Telephone Company.

On the last occasion, I gave the figures of the tenders. I am going into this a little in detail because I am constrained to say that there has been a good deal, if I may say so with respect to the hon. Members who have raised this point, of misunderstanding about the way in which the matter has been processed and

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in the consideration of the relative merits of these rival tenders. I gave the figures about the tenders on the last occasion. For the supply of equipment straightway, the tenders were as follows: Rs. 3,02,00,000 for N.E.C., Rs. 3,48,00,000 for B.T.M. and Rs. 3,96,00,000 for Ericsons. But for the supply of capital equipment and know-how for the setting up of the factory, which was part of the integrated project.....

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): Are these straight facts or they have been worked out according to certain processes?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** They must be worked out, because each tender resolves itself into several sub-heads.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is here that in the figures there is difference.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** There is no difference excepting in the figures of those who have come and approached the various hon. Members with wrong figures. There is no difference. I am very sure about that. I have gone into it myself.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** How have these figures been arrived at?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** By simple addition. A tender resolves itself into various heads as any hon. Member knows. When this charge was brought to me that in the working out of these figures various things have been done, I entrusted this matter to most responsible officers to work out, and there was no difference in the working out of these figures, not once but several times after repeated representations came to me (*Interruptions*): As soon as I took over charge, I remember, within a few days, various Members of Parliament came and saw me. People outside Parliament also came and saw me, including some solicitors, with various figures and so on. All the papers and representations I sent to the then Secretary of the Ministry of Communications, an officer about whose ability and integrity I have the highest respect—Mr. Phillip—and who is now the Chairman of the I.T.I. I gave each scrap of paper that I received from hon. Members who saw me in connection with this and also from other men who saw me in connection with this either preferring one company's standard or another. I collected each scrap of paper. I was not competent to deal with it myself because I am not a technical man myself. Therefore, I gave it first to Mr. Phillip and then to another Member who is now in charge of telecommunication. Before that he was the Managing Director of the Telephone Industries, Bangalore and he knows almost everything there is to know with regard to telephones and telecommunication. I also gave it to the present Secretary who was then the Director-General. All of them worked out the figures and satisfied me by their separate reports that there was no attempt at fudging these figures. That was the first charge, as Shri Mathur had told me, that was brought to me, that the figures have not been worked out correctly. They have to be worked out according to certain calculations. I found later on—even the Deputy Minister pointed it out to me—that there were several persons who wanted to say something. I then called a conference consisting of all the members of the P & T who were connected with this and we went into these figures again. We found that these figures were for the supply of equipment and there the tender of the Japanese firm was the lowest—not for the compelled multiple frequency signalling equipment but for the equipment of their own system—and the tender of B.T.M. was the second. The tender of Ericsons was the highest. With regard to the supply of capital equipment and know-how,

B.T.M. was the lowest with Rs. 115 lakhs, N.E.C. was the second with Rs. 135 lakhs and Ericsons was the highest with Rs. 162 lakhs.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** May I ask one clarification from the hon. Minister?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not yielding.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Let me have my say and then I wil certainly answer all that Shri Banerjee wants to know.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I want some clarification on this point. Is it not a fact that out of the four officers who were connected with this, three were technical officers and two of them have opposed this deal?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I will deal with everything. I was coming to it if the hon. Member had borne with me a little longer I would have told him. As I said, these were the separate figures. The combined figure for the setting up of the factory and the supply of the equipment worked out to Rs. 446 lakhs in the case of NEC. Rs. 464 lakhs for Bell Telephone Company and Rs. 579 lakhs for Ericsons. After these were worked out, the next consideration was, from the technical point of view which one was the most preferable, because we are going in for the second factory which will set the pattern also for the old factory. As soon as cross-bar is produced from the new factory, we intend to go over for cross-bar production from the old factory also, because the entire country has to be geared to one system and the more efficient system. Therefore, it was most important to decide which system was the most preferable. It was, as I said, unanimously decided that the compelled multiple frequency signalling system was the most efficient system. The opinion was that the Japanese system though workable was not certainly as good as the compelled multiple frequency signalling system. This compelled multiple frequency signalling equipment was manufactured only by Ericsons and the Beil Telephone Company. Ericsons' figures were very excessive. Apart from the figures, their equity participation and the foreign exchange availability was very difficult. In fact, so far as the offer from Bell Telephone Company was concerned, the entire amount of foreign exchange necessary could be drawn upon completely—hundred per cent—on the basis of the Belgian credit which lay unutilised.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The Swedish company has far greater experience.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** They have been longer in the field of manufacture. That is quite true. That is one fact which weighed with me very much when I examined it myself. After I came, in the first conference that we called I pressed it very strongly, that this was what the Swedish company's representatives who saw me pressed upon me, that their price was higher because they were much longer in the field and theirs was a much better equipment. That was their claim. So in the very first conference that I called I impressed upon our technical experts this fact and asked them to consider again the relevant merits of the two and find out whether the extra cost involved or the extra disadvantage involved in the matter of foreign exchange and other things were well compensated by the overwhelming superiority in quality which the Swedish company were claiming.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why did you decide otherwise? Why did you decide against the Swedish company?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** As I said, on examination we found that the

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quality was not at all so overwhelmingly superior. That was the technical appraisal. There again, I can tell you, there was no divergence of opinion, because there was no expression of opinion by any expert that the Belgian production was inferior in quality. What was stated by one member was—I do not want to name the member because it is not proper—that the Ericsons were in the field much longer and they had a longer reputation in Europe in the sense that they were the original inventors of the cross-bar system. I can tell you that if the foreign exchange availability and other facilities which are so vital in our accepting a contract, because we have to work the IDA loan and there are various other considerations, were equal or a little less I might have been tempted even to think otherwise. But when I talked to the representatives of Ericsons they could not offer anything by way of relaxation of the rigid things that they had laid down for the purpose of availability of foreign exchange and other things. I referred them back, again, to the Secretary of the Ministry to find out how much they could relax in case of foreign exchange. I am afraid, Sir, that in the balance we found that the availability of foreign exchange and other facilities were so much more attractive with the BTM tender that it was chosen in preference to others. Since a question was raised about the Japanese company which promised to make yen credit available. I may say that the thing that weighed with our experts against the Japanese proposal was—I do not wish to say anything on the merits of their offer, because it is not fair to evaluate the merits of each case in the international market; perhaps it has repercussion on each individual tender that may come later on—that they considered the compelled frequency system of BTM to be a much better one. In the balance, therefore, it was decided to accept the tender of BTM.

The Secretary, Shri Phillip, within a few days after I assumed charge reported every fact and I owe it to him to say that he did not attempt to suppress any single fact from me. He mentioned in his very long note about the points that I received from various sources point-wise. Soon after that, he went away as the Chairman of ITI. Before taking a decision in the department itself, we consulted again the Managing Director of the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, who is a very experienced man and, as we all know, a senior engineer and also the last Managing Director, both of them felt that it would be easier for the ITI to manufacture the Belgian equipment rather than the Japanese equipment, which was different from the equipment which they were already producing in Bangalore and that the switch over to the cross-bar on the basis of the Belgian equipment would be easier. I am not saying anything which is disparaging to the Japanese or anything of that sort, nor would it be proper, particularly when they are not present here. It would not be good to their reputation outside India to say anything against them. But, from our point of view, it was definitely the opinion of both the last Managing Director as well as the present Managing Director that it would be much easier for us to manufacture the Belgian equipment rather than the Japanese equipment. The Swedish was out of the question because of the difficulty of foreign exchange availability, equity participation and various other considerations, which weighed heavily with the Finance Ministry. As I said, from the foreign exchange and other points of view, only the Japanese offer became comparable to that of the Belt

Telephones. Therefore, the question was which one to choose between the two. The two things which weighed with the Ministry and the technical experts in making this choice of the Belgian equipment in preference to the Japanese one was that the technical experts preferred the completed frequency system which they could manufacture and, secondly, the opinions of the two Managing Directors, the last one and the present one, that it would be easier to manufacture the Belgian equipment in Bangalore than the Japanese.

On this, again, I called a conference because in the mean time other facts were brought to my notice, namely, certain cuttings from Tunisian newspapers in French.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** We have got them.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I have also got them. I placed them before the Cabinet when they were deciding this question. I sent these to the Secretary and to other officers dealing with it, asking for a detailed report on the truth or otherwise of these allegations. Well, I could read French myself but, nevertheless, I took the trouble of having the French press cuttings—they were photostat copies—translated into English for the benefit of others. Well, I do not want to say in what way we secure our information on the authenticity of this—we have our own means of securing our information—but when the copies were sent to me I asked for a full report on that, because if the allegations that were made, not in the newspaper cuttings but in the anonymous complaints that were forwarded to us, were true it would be certainly a very important factor in not proceeding with the contract with the company. The allegations, anonymous as they were, apart from the newspaper cuttings were that this French subsidiary which engaged in operating a telephone system in Tunisia had engaged in espionage activity on behalf of France to sabotage the Tunisian efforts that the Tunisian Government had expelled many of their officers and terminated the contract of service of many others or something like that. The papers said—the photostat copies of the papers—that some of the French employees engaged by the telephone corporation which was French-run, and which was using the equipment supplied by the French subsidiary of the International Telephone Corporation—they were not running a telephone system; they had supplied the equipments which were run by a French Company—those French employees who were operating the telephone system in Tunisia were found guilty of tapping certain secret transmissions of the Tunisian Government.

**Shri S. M. Mukerjee:** That is much more serious.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Of course, it is serious.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They will engage spies also.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is a different matter. The French employees of the Corporation running the telephones in Tunisia, some of them, were arrested on charges of espionage by tapping telephones, and the telephone equipments supplied to this Corporation were by the French subsidiary of the International Telephone Corporation; they were not running the telephones there; they were only supplying the equipments. And any telephone equipment can be tapped by anyone. Even the Bangalore-manufactured equipment can be tapped by anyone. Any person can tap the cable and that has nothing to do with the supply of the equipment. Our report was quite

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firm that this company or any of its employees was never accused of any espionage activities and that in certain claims of compensation of this company against the Tunisian Government this specific issue was raised, and when this issue was taken to the Arbitration Tribunal it specifically negatived any suggestion that any of the employees of this company was ever engaged in espionage activities.

In any event, if the French subsidiary was suspect their own subsidiary, British subsidiary, had set up a cable factory at Rupnarayanpur, and we know how they have worked. Here it is certainly our duty to say that their work in connection with the Rupnarayanpur factory has been extremely satisfactory, that they have done a very good job and they have helped us to make very good progress in the way of cable manufacture of all varieties in this country.

So, I can assure my hon. friend, Shri Mathur, that all these facts were placed before the Cabinet when they took a firm decision. More than that, having regard to the various representations that we have been receiving—myself, the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister—they have been examined on more than one occasion by top officers of the External Affairs Ministry, Finance Ministry and the P&T Department, including the Secretaries concerned. Then, they were examined personally by me on all the materials which were there, by the Finance Minister and by the officials of the External Affairs Ministry and we found that this suspicion that their engagement may open up the road to sabotage or espionage was unfounded and there was no reason for any apprehension, having regard to their record at Rupnarayanpur and particularly having regard to the findings of the tribunal of the Tunisian Government that none of these officers of the company was connected with espionage.

**14.00 hrs.**

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They have no experience, according to our information.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** It is only 2 o' clock. He has enough time.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Who has more experience.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They have no experience.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is not a fact. Records show that they have set up cross-bar telephone exchanges almost all over the world.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** They have made only 3,000-line exchanges and not more than that.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is no true. If Shri Banerjee will verify, he will find that he has been given one-sided information on this matter. It is not true. I have seen the number of countries in which their equipments have been functioning and the certificates of those countries saying that those equipments are functioning very well. Then, our own experts are there. We have reached a stage when we do not have to depend on experts of other countries. Our experts know which equipment is the best. They can test it for themselves. Speaking for myself, I would say that I would rather go on the reports of our experts than of the foreign experts.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Only one expert, as I said, that is, Shri Vasudevan.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is not true. I have said that two managing directors of the ITI themselves have said

that it was easier for them to manufacture this equipment than the Japanese equipment.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): There is some hanky-panky. That is quite clear.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** You can make hanky-panky of anything; but I can tell you that we have examined it and re-examined it. No other matter has been examined so many times by so many top men, but for the fact that naturally when responsible Members of Parliament forward facts to us, it is our duty to examine things. The hon. Prime Minister himself had gone into it and I can assure you and, through you, the whole House that the matter received the utmost and the most anxious consideration of Government.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But you will freely admit that but for the foreign exchange difficulty the Swedish company would have been the best.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** As I said, personally speaking, I would have been inclined to think seriously about other alternatives because of the reputation of the Swedes in this field.

**Shri S. S. More:** Do not labour the point.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I am sorry, I took a little longer than I wanted to on this matter, but since several hon. Members had touched on this point, I thought it desirable to deal with this.

I only want to deal with a few broad items because individual items have more or less been dealt with by my hon. colleague, the Deputy Minister. It is admitted by us that our buildings programme has been rather slow ever since independence, due to shortage of funds and the very severe backlog we had to cover. There was hardly any post office the building of which was owned by the Government. Most of the post offices were in rented buildings all over the country. It will be our endeavour hereafter to see that as many of our post offices are housed in our own buildings as possible and that our staff is housed properly in quarters which are decent enough for their standard of life. It will be our duty to see that we build our staff quarters as quickly as possible. More than that it will be my personal endeavour also to see that our employees wherever they are are formed into housing co-operatives so that they can get land at concessional rates and build houses with the assistance of the Department. It has been the cardinal principle of any welfare state anywhere in the world to see that a common man can own a house for himself by finance which can be provided only by the State or by the public authorities. Today it is within the reach of a common workman in England to build a house for himself with the assistance that he gets by mortgaging his property and being able to repay the mortgage on easy weekly instalments. The same thing is there in West Germany and in other advanced countries where private ownership of houses is recognised. It will be my endeavour to see that these co-operative housing schemes for the benefit of our employees receive the utmost consideration from our Department and I will seek the help of hon. Members so that in their individual and collective approach to the Finance Ministry they plead our case also in this field. Let us not forget that in any matter that we want to do the last word is that of the Finance Ministry because they have to foot the bill. They have a difficult duty, no doubt, to perform; but, nevertheless, it has the last word.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** If the Cabinet as a whole agrees, the Finance Ministry cannot easily come in the way.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Does the Cabinet ever agree without the Finance Ministry's clearance?

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If there are any other individual points that hon. Members would like me to deal with, I will be obliged to do so.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** What about the officer who wrote letters...

**Shri A. K. Sen:** He has already been reverted. Orders for his reversion had been given before the matter was raised.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** I raised certain points about the P. & T. Board itself.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I will come to that last if he does not mind, that is, after answering individual queries, if any.

**Shri S. S. More:** Are you devising any scheme whereby you refund the money if a telegram is delivered by ordinary post?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** As a lawyer Shri More knows that he is entitled to a refund.

**Shri S. S. More:** Why should I resort to my status as a lawyer? Why not the Department do it on their own?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I think, they should if telegrams are not delivered.

**Shri S. S. More:** They are delivered as letters.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** There, of course, no refund. Because of conditions well beyond us—supposing, there has been a break-down, due to either theft of wire or anything else....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** In Calcutta it is so very often.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** On this line it is worse. Theft of copper wire is the worst on this line. If I may tell the hon. Member, we are trying to devise a method by which instead of copper wire, we will use copper-weld wire. Of course, since we have underground cables this mischief will be tackled to a large extent; but even then we have found that even when we lay underground cables, they are ripped open and miles of copper wire is stolen. We are trying to devise a system by which instead of copper wire, we will use copper-weld wire which will not have a very large market outside. Then only we will be able to tackle this problem successfully.

The point raised by Shri Mathur is of very great importance. About the P. & T. Board he has said that he has received information that the P. & T. Board is a divided house and that there are all sorts of machinations going on inside the working of the Board.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Intrigue, he said.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I do not want to use a very strong expression. Machination is less strong than intrigue.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is acceptable to me.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Intrigue is against someone; machination need not be against someone.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (Amravati): It is impersonal.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** If there are any concrete instances, I will be obliged if Shri Mathur secretly gives me that and talks to me because it is rather difficult to discuss this in the open House.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Therefore I did not name anybody.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** As I said, this thing can only be discussed privately and I shall be very obliged if Shri Mathur could make it convenient any time to come to me and give the details of the information which he

has because if it is so it will certainly be a most undesirable state of affairs. I shall certainly see that such things are not allowed inside the Board and, I have no doubt, not only in the Board but in any department of Government.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** You could at least mention about the creation of posts and abolition of posts and about the premature retirement of people.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I am coming to that. About the intrigue and so on I do not want to say anything more.

He has mentioned about a senior member of the Board refiring. I have the highest respect for him—I do not want to mention him. In fact, I myself had several talks with him. Unfortunately, I think, due to various domestic reasons he has taken private employment which, if he did not take up now, may not be open to him on retirement.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Was he permitted?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is why we have permitted him. We do not want to stand in his way of getting fruitful employment. If it conflicted with any of his duties in the past, we might have; but we have readily allowed him. He spoke to me personally. I do not want to say all those things, but I allowed him to join the private employment because if we had not allowed him, possibly he would not have got it afterwards.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Domestic reasons or personal reasons?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Call it domestic reasons or personal reasons, he found it necessary to accept this job which would not be open to him when he retired in the normal course.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh** (Gorakhpur): The general rule is that nobody will be allowed to take up employment after retirement for two years.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Except with permission. Within those two years we can allow, if we find that there is nothing suspicious about his accepting the employment or that the employment is not offered to him in lieu of some consideration received from him as an officer. We examine that.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** It is very bad.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Why should a useful engineer not be allowed to accept it?

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** During the emergency even the applications of employes are not forwarded from one department to another.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** That is normally; but he convinced me to grant him this permission.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** There is more than what meets the eye.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:** I shall make only one submission to the hon. Minister. If the Government finds that the man is useful, why should not the Government retain him?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** I wanted to retain him. But I do not want to retain him contrary to his wishes. Anyhow, I do not want to discuss these things.

Then, the next question is about one Member's post being abolished. When the emergency came, when our supply position became so very difficult and none of our projects could be proceeded with because of a sudden pressure on supply for the purpose of defence over the far flung area and our supply position was limited, it became a very urgent problem. After meeting the defence requirements, the supply of necessary things, cables, screws and other things, was in a difficult position. Having regard to the sudden spurt of demand by our defence forces, it was found necessary at the time of my predecessor that we must have a whole-time Supply Member in the P&T Department to deal

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with this problem because the Member dealing with either development or tele-communication could not deal with that sudden increase in the demand for supply.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It was created for a short time?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Yes. The most experienced man was brought from Bangalore. He was the Managing Director of the I. T. I., Bangalore. He was brought from there so that he knew everything of tele-communication and he was put in-charge of supply. He worked so hard and he did such a wonderful job that I am sorry to say that the gentleman has now fallen ill after severe strain for over 7 to 8 months. He has been touring almost every nook and corner of this country. He has done a wonderful job and the supply is in a very happy position. Having overcome that difficult position, when this gentleman retired, we thought then of not continuing the post of a Member for Supply but again of combining the post for tele-communication and supplies because the position had improved by 7 to 8 months of ceaseless efforts of this gentleman and I must say that this gentleman has done a very wonderful job in the matter of covering up the vast backlog in our supply position. But if it again becomes necessary at a future point of time to have a separate Member for Supply, we shall certainly do it. It will depend on what the circumstances are with regard to the supply position. If possibly—God forbid—other emergencies arise and our frontiers again become difficult and troubled, we might have a separate Member solely in-charge of Supply. Maybe, in future we may have a separate Member for border communications. We can never tell what will happen in future. It will be our effort not to increase the number of Members if it can be avoided, if normalcy returns.

Sir, these are my submissions and I am very obliged to the hon. Members for the suggestions that they have given.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Is it a fact that the hon. Minister has received representations from various organisations to have a commemorative stamp in the memory of Ras Bihari Bose?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Not one. I have made enquiries during the day and I find that no representation has been given.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** But here is a request.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** You may please write to me. But our hands are full this year. It may be considered for the future.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I read in the papers, a couple of days ago, that decisions have been taken in regard to the commemorative stamps to be issued in honour of Mahayogi Aurobindo and also William Shakespeare. Is that a fact?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Yes; that is so. About the issuing of a commemorative stamp in honour of William Shakespeare, it is at the suggestion of the hon. Member himself. I took it up after he made a suggestion and I have processed it.

**Shri Ranga:** Are the Government considering the request that was made to them by me and Mrs. Renu Chakravartty and some other friends also that similar stamps should be

issued to commemorate the services of Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar and Veeraslingam.

**Shri A. K. Sen:** We have taken up the issuing of commemorative stamp in honour of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. I think we have got the scheme to issue a commemorative stamp in the memory of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Shri Ranga:** What about the other?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** We cannot issue all of them. We have got so many things in hand.

**Shri Ranga:** But they are being kept for consideration in future?

**Shri A. K. Sen:** Of course, yes. We will go on progressively issuing our stamps to commemorate our great men.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary o defray he charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 98 to 102 and 145 and 146 relating to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs."

*The motion was adopted.*

[*The motions of Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 98—DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Department of Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND NO. 99—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,45,48,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 100—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,13,45,76,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs (Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 101—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUE AND APPROPRIATIONS TO RESERVE FUNDS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,09,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividend to General Revenues and Appropriations to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND No. 102—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs'."

DEMAND No. 145—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,53,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs'."

**14.16 hrs.**

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We will now take up the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. There are 221 cut motions. Those Members who desire to move their cut motions may please send slips within 10 minutes.

**Shri K. N. Tiwary** (Bagaha): I want to make a submission. The allotment of 6 hours for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is not enough. I request that the time may please be extended.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath** (Hoshangabad): You have the power to extend it by one hour.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us proceed. I will convey this request to the Speaker.

I will first place the Demands before the House.

DEMAND No. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 77,71,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 37—AGRICULTURE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,11,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,18,23,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND NO. 39—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,03,53,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND NO. 40—FOREST

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,14,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 41—OTHER REVENUE EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,08,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND NO. 125—PURCHASE OF FOODGRAINS

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,19,54,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 126—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,53,97,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1965, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** (रसड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि जिस तरह की अवस्था आज हमारे देश में है, जिस तरह के बाहरी और भीतरी संकटों का हमारा मुल्क शिकार है, उस दशा में सुरक्षा के बाद दूसरे नम्बर पर हम खाद्य समस्या को रख सकते हैं । यह जाहिर बात है कि जब तक हमारे देश की खाद्य समस्या में सुधार नहीं होंगे तब तक लाजिमी तौर पर हम देश में कोई प्रगति करने की हालत में नहीं हैं । मगर दुःख इस बात का है कि इतने लम्बे अर्से के बाद भी कई खाद्य मन्त्री चले गये मगर खाद्य समस्या ज्यों की त्यों मौजूद है । यहां हमारे मन्त्री लाल

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

बड़ी डींग हांकते हैं। पिछली दफे जब इस सदन में बहस हुई थी तो देश को यह बतलाया गया था कि खाद्य समस्या में बड़ी तरक्की हुई है, गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी है। इस साल भी जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है उसमें भी यही कहा गया है कि गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी है। पिछले साल उप-खाद्य मन्त्री डा० राम सुभग सिंह ने अपने भाषण में कहा था, मैं आपको उसे पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं कि :

> "यह कहना गलत है कि प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन कम हुआ है क्योंकि १९५८-५९ का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन १२५२ पाउण्ड था जो १९६०-६१ में १३६४ पाउण्ड हो गया था। इस वर्ष के आंकड़े जून में उपलब्ध होंगे। गेहूं का प्रति एकड़ उत्पादन भी ८२५९५ पाउण्ड से बढ़ कर ९९६५४ पाउण्ड हो गया है।"

इस साल हमारे सामने जो रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत है उसमें यही कहा गया है। अगर आप इसको खोल कर देखें तो इसमें बतलाया गया है कि सन् १९५८-५९ में गल्ले की कुल पैदावार लाख ७७१ मीट्रिक टन हुई और सन् १९६२-६३ में ७८७ मीट्रिक टन हुई, हालांकि बीच में यह ८१० मीट्रिक टन तक बढ़ गई थी। एक तरफ यह कहा जाता है कि पैदावार बढ़ी मगर दूसरी तरफ इसी रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में गल्ला भी पहले की अपेक्षा ज्यादा मंगाया गया। रिपोर्ट में यही गया है कि सन् १९६१-६२ में ३५ लाख मीट्रिक टन यानी १२९.६ करोड़ रु० का गल्ला मंगाया गया, सन् १९६२-६३ में ३६.४ लाख मीट्रिक टन यानी लगभग १४१ करोड़ रु० का गल्ला मंगाया गया और सन् १९६३-६४ में ४५.६ लाख मीट्रिक टन यानी १८३ करोड़ रु० का कुल गल्ला मंगाया गया। बात समझ में नहीं आती। एक तरफ आप कहते हैं कि पैदावार बढ़ी है, दूसरी तरफ अगर देखा जाए तो गल्ले के बाहर से मंगाने की तादाद भी बढ़ती जाती है। सरकार को बताना चाहिए कि आखिर मामला क्या है, हम यह जानना चाहते हैं। एक तरफ तो आप कहते हैं कि देश में अन्न की पैदावार बढ़ी है। आप १९५८ की और आज की आंकड़ों का मुकाबला करते हैं तो गल्ले की पैदावार बढ़ी हुई नजर आती है, और जब इन आंकड़ों को देखते हैं तो मालूम होता है कि हमारे देश में पहले से ज्यादा गल्ला बाहर से मंगाया गया।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इतना गल्ला मंगाने के बाद भी गल्ले के दाम बढ़े क्यों? इस सदन में २९ फरवरी को माननीय मन्त्री जी ने एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें कहा था :

> "सितम्बर १९६३ से गेहूं के भावों में निरन्तर और भारी वृद्धि हुई है। गेहूं के थोक भावों का सूचकांक जो कि २४ अगस्त, १९६३ में ८९-७ पर था बढ़ कर फरवरी १९६४ के तीसरे सप्ताह में १२२ पर पहुंच गया।"

मैं मन्त्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि केवल गेहूं का ही भाव नहीं बढ़ा है, बाजरा और दूसरे गल्लों का भाव भी बढ़ा है और यह भाव बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ा है, और आज हालत यह हो रही है कि रुपए की १२ छटांक दाल मिलती है। समझ में नहीं आता कि मामला क्या है। एक तरफ कहा जाता है कि गल्ले की पैदावार ज्यादा बढ़ी है, दूसरी तरफ ज्यादा गल्ला मंगाया गया है और फिर भी गल्ले के दाम बढ़े हैं। मालूम नहीं कि सरकार क्या कर रही है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : जनसंख्या कितनी बढ़ी है?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : यह भी बताऊंगा कि जनसंख्या कितनी बढ़ी है। यह तो आपका एक बहाना है कि जनसंख्या बढ़ी है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : आपकी समझ में क्या है ?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : मैं बताऊंगा ।

आपने फरमाया कि गल्ला देश में ज्यादा पैदा हुआ, दूसरी तरफ आपने बाहर से गल्ला ज्यादा मंगवाया । जिस समय पाटिल साहब इस सदन में खाद्य मन्त्री थे, तो उन्होंने फरमाया था बड़े जोर के साथ :

> "इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि अमरीका के साथ अनाज करार के फलस्वरूप बनाए गए बफर स्टाक से हम कठिनाइयों को पूरा करने और मूल्य स्तर बनाए रखने के योग्य हो गए हैं । इससे हमारे में और किसानों में एक प्रकार का विश्वास सा पैदा हो गया है । हमने ७०० लाख टन का स्टाक बना लिया था, इससे कीमतें बिल्कुल ही नहीं बढ़ सकीं । इसका ६० प्रतिशत श्रेय स्टाक को ही है । गत वर्ष २०० करोड़ रुपए के खाद्यान्न आए थे । परन्तु इस वर्ष कम आए हैं । हमें प्रयत्न करना चाहिए कि अधिक उत्पादन करें और कम खाएं ।"

इस सदन में यह कहा गया था कि हम महंगी नहीं आने देंगे लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि दुकानें लूटी जा रही हैं और झगड़े हो रहे हैं । और सबसे आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि जब हमारे मन्त्री जी एक बयान सदन में देते हैं तो उसके दूसरे ही दिन बाजार में भाव दो रुपए मन बढ़ जाते हैं । हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के खाद्य मन्त्री श्री नेगी जी ने महंगाई को न बढ़ने देने के लिए बयान दिया कि मुनाफाखोरों की खाल उतार ली जायेगी और दूसरे ही दिन दुकानों में भाव दो रुपया प्रतिमन बढ़ गया । हम देखते हैं कि जब जब इस सदन में बयान दिए जाते हैं तब तब महंगाई तेजी से बढ़ जाती है ।

खाद्य मन्त्री जी ने अपने बयान में यह भी कहा है कि जो गल्ले के भाव में बढ़ती हुई है यह मौसम की खराबी की वजह से है । मेरा दावा है कि जुलाई और अगस्त के महीनों में भाव और बढ़ेंगे और आप किसी तरह का कण्ट्रोल दामों पर नहीं कर सकेंगे । चूंकि अनाज इस साल कम पैदा हुआ है, इसे देखते हुए मैं निश्चयपूर्व कह सकता हूं कि आगे आने वाले दिनों में आप गल्ले के भाव पर कण्ट्रोल नहीं कर सकेंगे ।

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)** : आप की राय में ऐसी तकरीर का क्या असर पड़ता है भाव पर ?

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : हमारी तकरीर का असर पड़ सकता है अगर आप उस पर अमल करें, लेकिन मुसीबत यह है कि आप उधर जाएंगे ही नहीं ।

हम देखते हैं कि सरकार कहती कुछ है और करती कुछ है। देश में जो महंगाई हो रही है उसके कारण लोगों में असन्तोष है । सन १९४८–४९ में बहुत भयानक महंगाई हुई थी । उसके बाद यह पहला मौका है कि मुल्क में उतनी परेशानी लोगों को फिर हो रही है । लोग राशन के लिए दुकानों के सामने क्यू में खड़े रहते हैं । आपको इसका कोई अन्दाजा नहीं कि उनको कितनी परेशानी है । खुद डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेटों को जाकर दुकानों पर इन्तिजाम कराना होता है । एक माननीय सदस्य ने, जहां तक मुझे याद है श्री भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा था कि अगर खाद्य समस्या हल नहीं हुई तो मैं इस तरह के आन्दोलनों का खुद नेतृत्व करूंगा । यह मेरी ही राय नहीं है, देश के सारे लोग इसी तरह सोच रहे हैं । मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से लोग महंगाई के शिकार हो रहे हैं ।

चीनी के बारे में जब पिछली मरतबा बहस हुई थी तो मैंने भी चीनी के बारे में अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखे थे । मैंने कहा था कि आप का दावा है कि चीनी कम पैदा हुई है, लेकिन हमारा दावा है कि चीनी आज भी छिपायी जाती है, और मैं आज भी कहता हूं कि आपके आंकड़े गलत हैं । आपने बड़े बड़े

[ श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ]

शास्त्रियों को आंकड़े तैयार करने के लिए रखा । हमारे पास कोई दूसरा मार्ग नहीं है, लेकिन अब भी हमारा दावा है कि चीनी के उत्पादन का सही पता सरकार को नहीं है । मैंने आपके सामने आपके जजों की राय रखी थी, जिन्होंने कहा था कि रिकवरी में लोग चोरी करते हैं । बैलेंसशीट गलत बनाते हैं और जब स्टाक अलाट करते हैं तो उन्हीं तमाम मुनाफाखोरों को करते हैं, जिनके वह मालिक होते हैं। मैंने कहा था और सदन में इस बात की बहुत जोर से मांग हुई थी कि चीनी का व्यापार सरकार अपने हाथ में ले ले, लेकिन आपने यही बहाना बनाया कि चीनी कम पैदा हुई है । हमारा अब भी दावा है कि अवस्था उतनी खराब नहीं है जितनी मालूम हो रही है ।

आपने गुड़ पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया इसलिए कि मिल वालों को ज्यादा गन्ना मिलेगा । इसका नतीजा यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में गुड़ २४ रुपए मन बिकता है और बिहार में ३० रुपए मन । इसमें बड़े बड़े लोग चोरी कर रहे हैं और पकड़े जाते हैं गरीब किसान जो कि अपनी रिश्तेदारी में गुड़ लेकर जाते हैं । जो लोग घोड़ों पर थोड़ा बहुत गुड़ ले जाते हैं उनको पकड़ा जाता है । लेकिन मेरा दावा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमा से लाखों मन गुड़ बाहर जा रहा है और आपके पास मशीनरी नहीं है जो उसका पता लगा सकें । चाहे आप लोगों को फांसी दे दें, यह चीज बन्द नहीं हो सकती । चाहे आप सीमा पर एक लाख आदमी बिठा दें, वे इसको नहीं रोक सकते । ये सरकार की बातें बेमतलब हैं । पता नहीं आपके एडवाइजर कैसे हैं । मेरा तो ख्याल है है कि यह नौकरशाही सरकार को तबाह कर देगी । बिहार में गुड़ ३० रुपया मन बिक रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश में २४ रुपए मन बिकता है । तो इस चोरी को कैसे रोका जा सकता है । अगर उनको एक रुपए मन का भी मुनाफा होगा तो वे इस काम को करेंगे । और जो आप अपीलें करते हैं उनको वे मानने वाले नहीं हैं । मेरा दावा है कि आपने यह व्यर्थ का तमाशा खड़ा किया है ।

आज चीनी बाहर की दुनिया में महंगी है । हिन्दुस्तान के पूंजीपति कहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर की खपत को घटाओ । उनके अखबार रोज यही नारे लगाते हैं और कहते हैं कि देश में लोग चीनी कम खाएं इसलिए चीनी महंगी करो । यह उनका नारा है और आप उस पर अमल कर रहे हैं । एक माननीय सदस्य ने यही कहा था चीनी पर रोक लगानी पड़ेगी ताकि लोग चीनी कम खाएं । मैं पूछता हूं कि चीनी खाता कौन है । हम तो देखते हैं कि देहात में लोगों को चीनी तो क्या शीरा भी नहीं मिलता । जो शीरा चीनी मिलों से निकलता है और जो तम्बाकू बनाने के काम आता है वह भी लोगों को नहीं मिलता । अगर आप चाहें तो आप मेरे साथ चल कर देख सकते हैं कि आज लोगों की क्या हालत हो रही है । आपको चीनी के बारे में पूरा पता नहीं है । आज भी जितनी चाहें चीनी चोर बाजार में बिक रही है । और यह काम बड़े लोग करते हैं जोकि देशभक्त होने का दावा करते हैं और जो बड़े बड़े नारे लगाते हैं । मैं कहूंगा तो आपको बुरा लगेगा, लेकिन सरकार इन लोगों पर नियन्त्रण नहीं लगाती, क्योंकि उसको इनके पास चन्दे के लिए, चुनाव के लिए और राजनीति के लिए जाना पड़ता है । इसीलिए आपको पता नहीं चलता कि चीनी कहां है और उसे कैसे निकाला जाए ।

इस विभाग के पास और भी अनेकों काम हैं जैसे मत्स्य पालन, मुर्गी पालन, घोड़ा पालन, गधा पालन आदि । आप कहते हैं कि हमने मछलियों की तादाद बढ़ायी है । लेकिन जब मछलियां कम पैदा होती थीं तो एक रुपए सेर बिकती थीं, लेकिन आज जब उनकी पैदावार ज्यादा हो गयी है तो उनका भाव तीन रुपए सेर हो गया है । आप कहते हैं कि हमने पशुओं की नस्लें सुधारी हैं । लेकिन हमने देखा कि जब पशुओं की नसलें इतनी अच्छी

नहीं थीं तो घी एक रुपए का दो सेर बिकता था, लेकिन आज घी मिलना कठिन है और असली घी तो आप आंख में आंजने के लिए भी चाहें तो आपको नहीं मिल सकता। यह मत्स्य पालन एक झूठा नाटक है। कागजों में ताल बने हुए हैं लेकिन दरअसल में वह ऐसे ताल हैं जिन में न पानी है न ही मछलियां हैं। मैं चल कर नैनीताल में दिखा सकता हूं कि कागज में तालाब खुदे हुए हैं, कागज में यह लिखा हुआ है कि यहां मछली पालन होता है लेकिन वह महज कागज तक ही महदूद है और वह तालाब ऐसे हैं जिनमें न पानी है और न ही मछली। मैंने खुद नैनीताल में जा कर देखा है कि वहां पर कोई ऐसा तालाब नहीं था जिसमें कि एक बूंद पानी हो। मैं उस इलाके से आता हूं जहां कि यह मछली पालन का काम होता रहता है। मेरे साथ चल कर देख लीजिये कि वह तालाब सही मायनों में तालाब हैं ही नहीं क्योंकि उनमें पानी ही नहीं है और ऐसी हालत में मछलियां आप कहां पालेंगे? इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि यह सारा झूठ है और झूठी रिपोर्ट इनके अधिकारी लोग देते हैं और आंख बंद करके वह कागज में छप जाती हैं।

इसी तरीके से दूसरे पशुओं जैसे गाय, बैल, बकरी और घोड़ा आदि की नस्ल सुधारने का काम भी इस विभाग के जिम्मे है। उनकी रिपोर्ट यह बतलाती है कि अच्छी नस्ल के जानवर तैयार किये गये हैं लेकिन यह भी चीज महज कागजों तक ही सीमित है और हकीकत में ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। उनके अधिकारी लोग इस तरह से झूठी रिपोर्ट लिख कर भेज देते हैं और कागजों में पशुओं की नस्ल में सुधार किया गया है ऐसा छप जाता है जोकि वास्तविकता से बिल्कुल परे होता है। अभी तो पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने का काम इस विभाग के जिम्मे है। हो सकता है कि आगे चल कर इंसानों की नस्ल भी सुधारने का प्रोग्राम यह लोग चलायें। बहरहाल यह साफ तौर पर समझ लेना चाहिये कि यह पशुओं की नस्ल सुधारने वाली बात सारे का सारा जाल और मक्कारी है। होता यह है कि कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग अपनी गायों और बछड़ों को खूब खिला कर लाते हैं और अफसरों को खुश करके इनाम ले लेते हैं जबकि दरअसल हकीकत यह है कि उनकी नस्ल में किसी प्रकार का कोई बड़ा सुधार आप ने नहीं किया है।

यह लोग हमें दिखाने के लिए मेलों में कुछ इस तरह के आलू और बैंगन पेश कर देते हैं कि लोग वाहवाही करने लगते हैं। बड़े बड़े आलू रख दिये जाते हैं। वहां जा कर देखिये तो आप को २०, २० सेर का एक, एक बैंगन भी रखा हुआ मिलेगा और प्रचार के हेतु वह अच्छी सब्जी उगाने के लिए इनाम भी कुछ तकसीम कर दिया करते हैं। जब उनसे पूछो कि भाई यह कहां पैदा हुआ है तो बगलें झांकने लगते हैं। अब दरअसल कुछ लोगों को खास तौर से ऐसे मेलों के लिए इसी बात के लिए तैयार किया जाता है कि वह एक बड़ा सा बैंगन किसी तरह से बना दें और अगर घर में नहीं है तो बाजार से खरीद कर के वहां रख दें और फिर इसके लिए उन को इनाम दे दिया जाता है। यह हालत अधिक व अच्छी सब्जियां उगाने के बारे में है।

इसी तरीके से आपका वन महोत्सव का काम है। वन महोत्सव के अवसर पर महज दिखावे के लिए जंगल व पेड़ आदि लगा दिये जाते हैं। दरअसल कोई इसमें उनका उद्देश्य जंगल व पेड़ पौधे उगाना नहीं होता है। वन महोत्सव के बहाने मिनिस्टरों को दावतें दी जाती हैं। देखा यह जाता है कि जब मिनिस्टर साहब वहां से चले आते हैं और ज्यों ही वह वनमहोत्सव खत्म हो जाता है तो उसमें एकाध पेड़ जो लगाये होते हैं उन्हें

[ श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ]

बकरियां साफ़ कर देती हैं और फिर कागज में वह वन महोत्सव हो जाता है । वहां वन या पेड़ जैसी लगी हुई कोई भी चीज नजर नहीं आती है । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि मुल्क के साथ यह जो मक्कारी की जा रही है उससे बाज आया जाय । इस देश की खाद्य समस्या बड़ी कठिन समस्या है । अगर इसी तरह से हम इन ग़लत और झूठे आंकड़ों पर विश्वास करते रहेंगे और झूठे अधिकारियों के जाल में फंसे रहेंगे तो देश की विकट खाद्य समस्या का सही समाधान नहीं कर सकेंगे । खाद्य समस्या के कारण जरा बाहर निकल कर देखिये तो क्या हालत हो रही है ? मुल्क पागल हो गया है । मैं चाहूंगा कि आज ग़रीब जनता जिस तरह से सरकार को कोस रही है और गालियां दे रही है उसको वे सुनें । यह चीज आप को अच्छी तरह से समझ लेनी चाहिए कि आप मंत्री रहें या न रहें लेकिन यह मुल्क रहेगा और यह मुल्क आप से मांग करता है कि आज सोलह साल की आजादी के बाद भी आप यहां के देशवासियों को एक वक्त का भोजन भी मुहैया नहीं कर सके है तो आप को क्या अधिकार है कि आप इस सरकार में बने रहें ? मैं नहीं कहता कि आप मुझे सरकार में डाल दीजिये, न आप मर्जी से डालेंगे और न ही हम पड़ने वाले हैं । मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि वह वक्त रहते चेते । यह एक बहुत भयानक व विकट समस्या है और आप इस समाधान के लिए जी जान जे जुट जाइये । यह कोई मजाक की गात नहीं है ।

खादों के बारे में भी प्रचार बहुत होता है और किसानों को कहा जाता है कि हमारी खाद खेत में डालो, उत्पादन खूब होगा । मेरे पास खाद का एक नमूना है । मैंने पहले भी उसे दिखाया था और आज फिर दिखाना चाहता हूं कि आखिर जिसका इतना ढिंढोरा पीटा जा रहा है वह खाद है क्या । यह खाद करकेला से आई है । वह उनके पैकेट में सील बंद है । मैं चाहूंगा कि इस खाद की जांच कराई जाय कि यह आखिर है क्या ? खाद है, या मिट्टी है, पत्थर है या कंकड़ है या मेरा कहना है कि यह बिल्कुल सोलहों आने पत्थर है । जब पहले मैंने इस बारे में प्रश्न उठाया था तो कहा गया था कि आप इस बारे में बी० डी० ओ० से बात करें । यह खाद बी०डी०ओ० ने दी है । यह खाद जैसा मैंने बतलाया रूरकेला से आई थी । एक तो खाद इतनी महंगी है कि उसे किसान खरीद नहीं सकते दूसरी तरफ़ जिनको जरूरत है उनको खाद नहीं दी जाती है । इस खाद का अजीब तमाशा है । इस खाद के बारे में मुझे मालूम है कि इस में नमक मिलाया जाता है । यह खाद जो आप के सामने रखी हुई है इस की जांच करवाईये तो आप को मालूम हो जायेगा कि कैसी धोखबाजी खाद में चलती है । आप के एक्सपर्टस ने इस मुल्क का नाश करके रख दिया है । आप के इंजीनियर्स, ओवरसियर्स और डाक्टर लोगों को सिर्फ अपनी जेबें भरने की चिन्ता है । उनको मुल्क की चिन्ता नहीं है । देश कल बर्बाद होता हो तो आज हो जाय उन्हें इस की कोई चिन्मेा नहीं है वह तो बस अपनी उल्लू सीधा करना जानते हैं और जैसे भी हो पैसा ऐंठना चाहते हैं । जनता ने अपना विश्वास दे कर आप को सत्ता की कुर्सी पर बैठाया है तो इसलिए नहीं बैठाया है कि जो झूठ बोलते हैं जो गलत बातें कहते हैं और करोड़ों रुपयों का मुनाफ़ा बेजा तौर पर कमाते हैं उनके रहम पर आप सारे मुल्क को छोड़ दें । यह नेकनीयती की बात नहीं है । जो भी आज गड़बड़ियां चलती हैं जनकी जांच करवाइये और जो भी इन के लिए जिम्मेदार हों उनको सजा दीजिये यह नहीं कि आप सिर्फ बात बना कर छोड़ दें ।

हमारे पाटिल साहब ने बतलाया था कि खाद्य समस्या को सफलतापूर्वक हल करने के लिए जरूरी है कि पानी का इंतजाम हो और खाद का इंतजाम हो । अब जहां तक खाद का सवाल है तो खाद उन लोगों को दी जाती है जिन्हें कि खाद की जरूरत नहीं है ।

हम जानते हैं कि हमारे इलाके में ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । लेकिन उनसे कहा जाता है कि तुम को कोआपरेटिव स्टोर्स से कर्जा तभी मिलेगा जब खाद लोगे । तुम ने कर्जा लिया तो खाद जरूर लो । खाद के प्रचार के नाम पर उन इलाकों के किसानों को खाद लेने के लिए मजबूर किया जाता है जहां पानी की व्यवस्था नहीं है । अगर किसान को १०० रुपया कर्ज देते हैं तो उसे २५ रुपये की खाद मजबूरन लेनी पड़ती है चाहे उसके यहां पानी हो या न हो। उन इलाकों में जो काली मिट्टी वाले इलाके हैं चूंकि वहां पानी नहीं है इसलिए खाद की जरूरत उनको नहीं है लेकिन उनको जबरदस्ती खाद दी जाती है और वह खाद वह होती है जिसमें कि नमक मिला हुआ होता है । आपके अधिकारी दुनिया भर की चोरी करते हैं । किसानों को एक बार खाद दी जाती है लेकिन उसकी कीमत उनसे तीन बार वसूल करते हैं । मैं मिसालें दे सकता हूं कि जहां किसानों ने रुपया दे दिया है लेकिन उन से तीन, तीन बार वसूल होता है ।

सहकारी खेती का नारा सरकार की ओर से बहुत लगाया जाता है । इसमें संदेह नहीं है कि अगर ठीक ढंग से सहकारिता के तौर पर कृषि उत्पादन का काम किया जाये तो देश कृषि उत्पादन की दिशा में बहुत कुछ तरक्की कर सकता है । लेकिन दरअसल हो यह रहा है कि कोआपरेटिव को बदनाम करने में आपकी मशीनरी और आपकी पार्टी दोनों साथ साथ हैं । आप की मशीनरी तो कसम खाये बैठी है कि हम कोआपरेटिव नहीं होने देंगे । कोआपरेटिव ढंग से जो किसान खेती करना भी चाहते हैं उनको कतई तौर पर कोई प्रोत्साहन सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया जाता है । खास तौर से देवरिया में इसका अमल हो रहा है । देवरिया में तीन वर्ष से किसान लगातार दरख्वास्तें देते देते थक गये हैं लेकिन आज तक जमीनों का ट्रांसफर नहीं हुआ । वहां के किसान प्रयत्न करके हार गये परन्तु अभी तक जमीनों का हस्तांतरण नहीं हो सका है । कोआपरेटिव का सरकार एक जाल मात्र खड़ा कर रही है पर दरअसल उसके लिये सरकार प्रयत्नशील नहीं है । मैंने जबानी तौर पर भी इस बारे में कहा है लेकिन आज तक उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ । आप के सरकार में लोग बैठ हुए हैं जोकि कोआपरेटिव का प्रचार तो करते हैं लेकिन दरअसल वह मन से नहीं चाहते हैं कि आपकी स्कीमें कामयाब हों अगर हम विरोधी लोग इसके लिए आवाज उठाते हैं तब हमें मजाक में यह कह कर टाल दिया जाता है कि इन लोगों का तो काम ही आलोचना करना है । आलोचना के अलावा यह और कुछ करने वाले नहीं हैं । जरूरत इस बात की है कि कोआपरेटिव खेती बाड़ी को आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों में समझाइये और उनके लिए आसानियां पैदा कीजिये । जो कोआपरेटिव बनती हैं वह जाली बनती हैं । जब पुराने जमींदारों ने देखा कि जमीनों के ऊपर हदबंदी लग रही है तो उससे बचने के लिए परिवार के लोगों को मेम्बर बना लिया । अपनी बीवी को मेम्बर बना लिया, अपने खालू को मेम्बर बना लिया और अपने चाचा और मौसा को मेम्बर बना कर सारे रिश्तेदारों को मेम्बर बना कर कोआपरेटिव बना ली और सरकार से रुपया ले लिया । अब सरकार ढूंढती फिरती है कि रुपया किधर गया ? हुआ यह कि सब का सब रुपया मिल बांट कर उन्होंने खा लिया । इस लिए अगर सही मायने में आप कोआपरेटिव को करना चाहते हैं तो उन छोटे किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दीजिए । आप ने अधिकारियों को कहा हुआ है कि तुम लोग जाकर किसानों की उसमें मदद करो और उनको सहकारी कृषि करने के बारे में समझाओ लेकिन अधिकारी ऐसे हैं कि किसान उन के पास जाते हैं पूछने के लिये तो उन्हें दुत्कार दिया जाता है कि चलो यहां से, दिन भर आकर सिर खाते हो । हमारे पास तुम्हें आने का कोई काम नहीं है । यह अधिकारी जिन्होंने कि अंग्रेजों

[ श्री सरजू पाण्डेय ]

के राज्य में सदा जनता का खून चूसा है यह भला कहीं कोआपरेटिव ला सकते हैं ? आज भी उनका पुराना रवैया बदस्तूर जारी है और आपकी यह नौकरशाही कोआपरेटिव खेती को इस देश में नहीं चलने देगी । प्रस्ताव पास करना बड़ा आसान है । आप ने कहने को तो समाजवाद सम्बन्धी प्रस्ताव भी पास कर दिया है लेकिन सच यह है कि जिस दिन से आपने समाजवाद का प्रस्ताव पास किया है उस दिन से मुल्क में नंगावाद शुरू हो गया है । अब अगर इसी को आप समाजवाद कहते हैं तो इस को बंद कीजिए । भले ही और कोई वाद लाइये लेकिन इस तरह का समाजवाद जिससे नंगावाद पैदा हो रहा है, गरीबी और दरिद्रता का साम्राज्य पैदा हो रहा है देश को ऐसा वाद नहीं चाहिये । इस तरह का आप का समाजवाद या साम्यवाद का वाद जनता नहीं चाहती है । वह कोई वाद तो हो यह नहीं कि आप का यह वाद जो कि न समाजवाद है न पूंजीवाद है, जो कि महज एक चूं चूं का मुरब्बा है, न जान निकलती है न बचती है। अगर जान से मार दीजिए तब भी बात समझ में आ सकती है या छोड़ दें तब भी समझ में आती है लेकिन यह खून निकाल निकाल कर तड़पा तड़पा कर मारना, यह निश्चित रूप से समाजवाद नहीं हो सकता है ।

अगर आप खेती की उन्नति करना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिये मैं आप को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं । पहली बात तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आलोचना तो आप की जितनी की जाये वह थोड़ी है और अगर कोई दूसरा मुल्क होता तो वहां पर ऐसी हालत में आप की हुकूमत कायम रहने नहीं पाती जैसी कि खराब हालत देश में आज अन्न को लेकर हो रही है ।

आज सब्जी किस कदर मंहगी है यह किस को पता नहीं है । सब्जी के दाम आज २०० फीसदी बढ गये हैं । इसी दिल्ली के नगर में २० आने सेर टमाटर बिक रहा है । यह दूर की बात जाने दीजिए यहीं दिल्ली में आठ आने सेर आलू और आठ आने सेर प्याज बिक रहा है । लखनऊ में किसी जमाने में सब्जी सबसे ज्यादा सस्ती होती थी वहां भी सब्जी का भाव २०० फीसदी अधिक हो रहा है । ऐसी हालत में आदमी क्या खाये और क्या न खाये कुछ समझ में नहीं आता है ।

जहां तक खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने का सवाल है मेरी राय में खेती की पैदावार तब तक नहीं बढ़ाई जा सकती है जब तक कि खेती करने वालों के पास खेत न हो । अब क्या इस तरह से भी खेती की पैदावार बढ़ायी जा सकती है जैसे कि कभी कभी नारा लगाया जाता है कि गमले में खेती करो, रेल की पटरी पर अन्न उगाओ, या मकान की छत पर अन्न पैदा करो । अब इस तरह की बेहूदा बातों से कहीं खेती की पैदावार में इजाफा हो सकता है? जैसा कि प्रधान मंत्री ने स्वयं कहा था, भूमि का समुचित बंटवारा अभी तक भी नहीं हो पाया है । स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जो भूमि सुधार के कानून बने हैं उससे किसानों को लाभ नहीं हुआ और जमीन जोतने वालों को नहीं मिली । उन्होंने स्वीकार किया कि जितने भी भूमि सुधार सम्बन्धी कानून बने हुए हैं वे सब गलत और बोगस हैं ।

खेती में तरक्की करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि जमीन जोतने वालों को दी जाये देश में कोआपरेटिव खेती को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये और जो लोग खेती करना चाहते हैं, उन को अधिक से अधिक सहायता दी जाये ।

सरकार ने मत्स्य-पालन और घोड़ा-पालन आदि का जो फर्जी जाल बिछाया हुआ है, उस पर बहुत रुपया फिजूल खर्च हो रहा है । रिपोर्ट में भी कहा गया है कि पता नहीं कहां बनावटी अनाज बनाया जा रहा है । कभी यह कहा जाता है कि अन्न सुधारो और कभी कहा जाता है कि डाइट की हैबिट बदलो । इस से क्या होता है ? कौन गेहूं खाता

है, जिस को छोड़ने की बात कही जाती है ? हमारे यहां एक कांग्रेसी नेता, चौधू पांडेय से एक जमाने में कुछ लोगों ने एक मीटिंग में कहा कि पंडित जी, आप गेहूं मत खाइए । इस के उत्तर में उन्होंने कहा कि हम ने तो यू० पी० में होली और दीवाली के दिन ही गेहूं खाया है, उन को कहो, जो कि रोज गेहूं खाते हैं । यह सरकार किस की लाइट की हैबिट बदलना चाहती है, जबकि हमारे देश में करोड़ों आदमियों को होली और दीवाली के दिन भी गेहूं नहीं मिलता है ? सरकार की तरफ़ से कभी कहा जाता है कि लोकी के पत्ते खाओ, कभी कहा जाता है कि सिंघाड़ा चबाओ, कभी कहा जाता है कि मूंगफली का आटा बनाओ । कमाल है । आखिर यह सरकार क्या करना चाहती है ?

खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिए सिंचाई की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है । आज सिंचाई की कमी है । सरकार का एक विभाग खाद देता है, एक विभाग अनाज देता है और सिंचाई का विभाग कहता है कि पानी नहीं देंगे । अजीब झगड़ा है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस मिनिस्ट्री के हाथ में खाद्य की जिम्मेदारी है, उस को सिंचाई का भी जिम्मेदार होना चाहिये और पानी की भी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये । ऐसी स्थिति नहीं होनी चाहिये कि खाद वाले खाद दें, तो पानी न मिले और अगर पानी मिल जाय, तो खाद उपलब्ध न हो । जब तक इन बातों का कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं होगा, खाद्य की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । इस में एक मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री की सहायता करने का प्रश्न नहीं है । गल्ले के सब कामों की जिम्मेदारी खाद्य मंत्रालय पर होनी चाहिये तब जा कर खाद्य समस्या हल हो सकती है ।

गुड़ का प्रतिबन्ध हटाना चाहिये । इससे कोई फायदा नहीं है, बल्कि इस से चोर-बाजारी बढ़ती है । गल्ले के राज्य-व्यापार की मांग की गई है । सरकार को उस मांग को स्वीकार करना चाहिये । गल्ले का होलसेल व्यापार सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये । लेकिन सरकार ने क्या किया है ? जब वह गल्ले के व्यापार के राष्ट्रीयकरण का नारा लगाती है, तो बड़े लोगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं होता है, बल्कि गावों में जो छोटे छोटे बनिये हैं, जो थोड़ा बहुत गल्ला बेचते हैं, उन सब का राष्ट्रीयकरण पहले हो जाता है । यह हुक्म दिया गया है कि अगर कोई भी महाजन गल्ला बेचे, तो वह हिसाब दिखाए । मैं पूछता हूं कि एक आदमी एक पैसे की मसूर की दाल बेचता है, एक पसे की चने की दाल बेचता है, वह खुद पढ़ा-लिखा है नहीं और जब ऐसे बनियों से हिसाब मांगा जाता है, तो वे बेचारे बनिए हिसाब नही देते हैं, इंस्पैक्टर को पैसे देते हैं । जो बड़े बड़े बनिये हैं, जो लाखों करोड़ों रुपयों का रोजगार करते हैं, उन से सरकार हिसाब तलब कर सकती है, मगर छोटे छोटे बनियों से हिसाब मांगने का कोई अर्थ नहीं है । यह बोगस है और इस को हटा देना चाहिये । सरकार होलसेल व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले और छोटी एजेंसीज के द्वारा उस अनाज को बिकवाए । यह ज्यादा बेहतर रास्ता होगा ।

ऊख के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है कि मिल के तीन चार मील के इलाके में किसान ऊख का कोल्हू नहीं लगा सकता है । हमारे यहां तो सरकार के हुक्म के बावजूद किसानों ने कोल्हू लगाये हैं और वे कहते हैं कि हम को भले ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाय । किसानों ने कहा कि हम को पकड़ो, मगर हम कोल्हू जरूर लगायेंगे । इस हुक्म के बावजूद सारे किसानों ने कोल्हू लगाए ।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार इन मिलों को कहे कि वे किसानो का पैसा क्यों नहीं देती है । वे करोड़ों रुपये खा कर बैठी हुई हैं । दरख्वास्तें दी जाती हैं, लेकिन कोई जांच या इन्क्वायरी नहीं होती है । उन्हीं मिलों को जोर-जबरदस्ती से गन्ना दिलवाया जाता है, जब कि बराबर कहने के बावजूद

[श्री सरजू पाण्डेय]

वे पेमेंट नहीं करती हैं । इस लिए इस प्रतिबन्ध को हटा देना चाहिये ।

सरकार को गल्ले का व्यापार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिये, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये और खेती करने वालों को जमीन देनी चाहिए । इसी से गल्ले की पैदावर बढ़ेगी, वरना सरकार यहां पर जो शास्त्र-विवेचन हमारे सामने कर के रख देती है, उस से मुल्क का कोई कल्याण नहीं होगा ।

अगर यही स्थिति रही, तो कोई भी इस मुल्क को नहीं बचा सकता है । यह तय बात है । आज जैसी हमारी बाहरी हालत है, जिस तरह से दुश्मन हमारी सीमाओं पर खड़े हैं और देश के भीतर यह हालत है, तो यह स्थिति किसी भी वक्त मुल्क में बदअमनी का कारण बन सकती है और एक भयानक हालत पैदा हो सकती है । इस लिए मंत्री महोदय को इन बातों से नाखुश नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि इन पर गौर करना चाहिये, वर्ना वे सोते रहेंगे और सुबह जब नींद खुलेगी तो वह इस दुनिया में कुछ और ही पायेंगे ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इन सब बातों पर गौर करें । देश की खाद्य समस्या को हल करने के लिये वह जो भी मजबूत कदम उठायेंगे, हम उस में पीछे नहीं रहेंगे । लेकिन अगर वह वन-महोत्सव, मछली-पालन और घोड़ा-पालन आदि करते रहेंगे, तो उस से मुल्क का कोई फ़ायदा नहीं होगा ।

**श्री वि० सिं० चौधरी** (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, समय देने के उपलक्ष्य में मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं । इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय मन्त्री से क्षमा चाहूंगा कि यद्यपि मैं उनका आदर करता हूं, किन्तु सरकार की नीतियों की मैं कुछ आलोचना करना चाहता हूं । ।

हमारे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ नहीं रहा है, आंकड़ों से यह प्रकट होता है कि १९६१-६२ में हमारे देश में ८१० लाख टन उत्पादन हुआ और १९६२-६३ में वह घट कर ७८७ लाख टन रह गया । बाहर से हम जो गल्ला मंगा रहे हैं, अगर हम उसके आंकड़े भी देखते हैं, तो यही प्रकट होता है कि उसकी मात्रा प्रतिवर्ष बढ़ती जा रही है । १९६१ में हमने १,२९,६० लाख रुपये का गल्ला मंगाया, १९६२ में १,४१,१० लाख रुपये का गल्ला मगाया, १९६३ में १,८३,६० लाख रुपये का गल्ला मंगाया और १९६४ में हम उस गले की मात्रा और भी बढ़ा रहे है, अर्थात् हम २,५०,८९,४९ हजार रुपये का गल्ला मंगाने जा रहे है ।

हमारे देश का उत्पादन गिर रहा है और उत्पादन के गिरने के जो कुछ कारण हैं, उन पर मैं थोड़ा सा प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूं । हमारे किसान के बारे में यह कहा जाता है कि वह उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ाता, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि वह उत्पादन बढ़ाने का भरसक प्रयत्न करता है । मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि जिन साधनों से खाद्यों का उत्पादन बढ़ता है, हमारे किसान के पास उनकी कमी है । मैं विश्वास के साथ कह सकता हूं कि अपने सीमित साधनों से वह जितना उत्पादन बढ़ा लेता है, दुनिया के किसी भी देश में, कोई भी विशेषज्ञ, उतना उत्पादन नहीं कर सकता ।

हमारे सामने सूरतगढ़ के फार्म की मिसाल है, जहां २४,६३५ एकड़ ज़मीन है और केवल १७,७०० टन का उत्पादन हुआ है । यह हिसाब लगाया गया था कि वहां पर प्रति-एकड़ २३० रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं । अगर इतना धन खर्च करने का अवसर हमारे किसान को दिया जाये, तो मैं समझता हूं कि वह बहुत ज्यादा उत्पादन कर सकता है ।

पहली बात यह है कि कृषि के बारे में हमारे सोचने का तरीका ग़लत है, हमारा दृष्टिकोण ग़लत है । ग़लत दृष्टिकोण यह है कि हम यह सोचते हैं कि हमारे देश का उत्पादन

बढ़े, लेकिन हम किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारने की ओर ध्यान नहीं देते। मैं कहता हूं कि यदि पहले किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जाए और उसके बाद उत्पादन बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाये, तो हमको सफलता मिल सकती है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर एक आदमी—आप भी, मन्त्री महोदय भी और इस सदन के सब माननीय सदस्य—यह जानते हैं कि गांवों में जिस व्यक्ति की आर्थिक स्थिति अच्छी होती है, वह अपना उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ा लेता है और जिसकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब होती है, उसका उत्पादन कम होता है। इसलिए देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए बजाये इसके कि हम प्रचार करें, हम इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि हम उन समस्याओं को हल करें, जिनके कारण किसान अपने उत्पादन को नहीं बढ़ा सकता है। कोई भी किसान ऐसा नहीं है, जोकि उत्पादन बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता है। इस लिए आज विशेषज्ञों के द्वारा हमको शिक्षा देने की जरूरत नहीं है।

एक ही गांव में एक आदमी जितना उत्पादन करता है, दूसरा आदमी उससे दुगना उत्पादन कर लेता है और जो कम उत्पादन करता है, अगर उसको पूछा जाये, तो वह भी बता देगा कि उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। गांव का हर एक आदमी जानता है कि उत्पादन कैसे बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इसलिए बजाये इसके कि हम विशेषज्ञों की बातें उनको बतायें, हम उनसे यह पूछें कि तुम्हारी क्या कठिनाइयां हैं और उनको दूर करें। ऐसा करने से हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है।

अगर मोटे रूप में मैं निवेदन करूं, तो मैं कह सकता हूं कि अगर कोई आदमी यह कहे कि गाय का दूध बढ़ाया जाये, गाय का स्वास्थ्य पीछे देखा जायगा, तो यह असम्भव है। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हम दूध अधिक लें, तो पहले हम गाय की उन्नति करें।

**श्री पु० र० पटेल** (पाटन) : दूध लेना और गाय को खाना न देना, आज यह हो रहा है।

**श्री दि० सिं० चौधरी** : उत्पादन कम होने का दूसरा कारण यह है कि किसान को अपनी उपज का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं आंकड़ों के आधार पर यह साबित कर सकता हूं कि जिस चीज की कीमत कम हुई, उस का उत्पादन भी कम हुआ। १९६२ में इन्डैक्स ९८ से ८९ रह गया, तो गेहूं का उत्पादन १,२० लाख टन से घट कर १,११ लाख टन रह गया और चावल का उत्पादन ३,४८ लाख टन से घट कर ३,२० लाख टन रह गया। लेकिन दूसरे अनाजों का इन्डैक्स कम नहीं हुआ, बल्कि १९६२ में १०२ से बढ़ कर १०४ हो गया, तो उनका उत्पादन २२६ लाख टन से २४० लाख टन हो गया। दूसरे अनाजों का उत्पादन उन्हीं दिनों में बढ़ा, जबकि गेहूं और चावल का उत्पादन घटा था। इससे प्रकट होता है कि जिन अनाजों का मूल्य ठीक था, उनका उत्पादन बढ़ा और चूंकि गेहूं और चावल की कीमत ठीक नहीं मिली और उनका इन्डैक्स कम हो गया, इसलिए उनका उत्पादन भी कम हो गया। अगर हम चाहते हैं कि हम देश में उत्पादन बढ़ायें, अगर हम चाहते हैं कि इस वक्त जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, उससे ज्यादा उत्पादन हो, तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार को इन समस्याओं पर विचार करना होगा।

हमारी सरकार कुछ इस तरह के काम करती है जो लोगों को दिखाने के लिए है जोकि वास्तविकता में अलग होते है। १९६१ में, जबकि सरकार ने प्राइस सपोर्ट की पालिसी की घोषणा नहीं की थी, इन्डैक्स ९१ से बढ़ कर ९४ हो गया। लेकिन किसानों की शुभचिन्तक सरकार कहलाने के लिए उसने यह घोषणा की कि हम उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए किसानों को ज्यादा कीमत दिलवाना चाहते हैं। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि जबकि फरवरी, १९६२ में इंडैक्स १०० था, लेकिन जब सरकार ने मार्च में प्राइस सपोर्ट की घोषणा की, तो इंडैक्स घट कर ९४ हो गया जब तक वह पालिसी जारी रही, इंडैक्स घटते घटते ८९ तक पहुंच गया। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

सरकार ने किसान को अधिक मूल्य दिलाने का प्रयत्न किया, लेकिन उसका फल उलटा हुआ और वह मूल्य कम होता गया । १९६१ में, जबकि सरकार ने मेहरबानी नहीं की थी, तो किसान को अधिक मूल्य मिला । अगर आप उत्पादन की समस्या को हल करना चाहते हैं, अगर आप चाहते हैं कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़े तो पहली बात उसके लिए जो मैंने कही वह यह है कि किसान की आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारा जाए, किसान को उसकी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिले ।

इस सम्बन्ध में एक और निवेदन मैं कर देना चाहता हूं । आप करोड़ों और अरबों रुपया बाहर से अनाज मंगाने पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, बाहर के मुल्कों को भेज रहे हैं । मैं समझता हूं कि अगर वही रुपया आप किसानों को दे दें तो उससे किसान का भी लाभ हो सकता है और आपको भी कोई हानि नहीं उठानी पड़ेगी और साथ देश का उत्पादन भी बढ़ सकता है । आप देखिये कि किसान आजकल जो अनाज पैदा करता है, उसका ८०–८५ प्रतिशत अपने पास खाने के लिए ही रख लेता है और बाकी का बेचने के लिए मार्किट में दे देता है । अगर अनाज की कीमत बढ़ जाएगी तो किसी को नुकसान नहीं होगा । जो गरीब आदमी हैं वे तो इम्पोर्टिड व्हीट, जो बाहर से गेहूं मंगाया जाता है, उसको खाते हैं । गरीबों को सस्ता दिया जाय । किसान के पैदा किये हुये गेहूं की मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम २० रुपया मन कीमत आप नियत करें । और वह गेहूं किस को दिया जाए ? बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों को दिया जाये, उच्चअधिकारियों को दिया जाए । उससे किसान को लाभ होगा, आपका उत्पादन बढ़ेगा ।

किसान का उत्पादन क्यों कम होता है, इसको आप देखें । इसके अन्य कारण मैं आप को बताता हूं । किसान को जब पता लगता है कि अगर वह सौ रुपया खर्च करेगा तो उस पर उसको दस रुपये का नुकसान होगा तो वह सोचता है कि दस परसेंट की हानि तो होनी है, इसलिए बजाय इसके कि सौ रुपया खर्च किया जाए उत्पादन के लिए, पचास ही खर्च किया जाए ताकि पांच रुपये तो बच जायें । चार सौ खर्च करके चालीस रुपये की हानि नहीं करना चाहेगा । मैं स्वयं एक किसान हूं और किसानों से मेरा गहरा सम्बन्ध है । कम से कम खर्च करके जिस किसी फसल को वह उगा सकता है, उसको उगाने की वह चेष्टा करता है ताकि अधिक खर्च करके ज्यादा हानि उसको न उठानी पड़े । इस पहलू पर भी सरकार को विचार करना होगा । आप देखें कि कोई भी व्यापारी या कोई भी उद्योगपति जब कोई इण्डस्ट्री लगाता है तो वह हिसाब लगा लेता है कि अगर इंडण्डस्ट्री में कुछ घाटा होता है तो काम को ढीला कर दे, फायदा होता है तो काम को तेज कर दे, काम को बढ़ा दे । व्यापारी को जब तक किसी चीज में फायदा नहीं दिखाई देगा तब तक वह अधिक रुपया नहीं खर्च करता और तब वह उस काम को आगे नहीं बढ़ाता । इसी तरह से जब तक किसान को किसी वस्तु का उत्पादन करने में फायदा दिखाई नहीं देगा तब तक वह उस वस्तु का उत्पादन नहीं करेगा और न उसमें अधिक काम करेगा ।

एक और भी बात है जिस पर आपको विचार करना होगा । किसान जब फसल तैयार करता है तो सबसे पहले वह अपना बजट बनाता है । अगर उसने दो हजार रुपये खर्च करने के लिए रखे हैं तो एक हजार रुपये तो वह घर के खर्च के लिए रख लेगा और एक हजार उत्पादन के लिए रख लेगा । लेकिन बाद में अगर महंगाई हो गई और उसके कारण उसका खर्चा बढ़ गया और उसको बजट में रद्दोबदल करनी पड़ी तो आप देखें वह भूखा तो रह नहीं सकता है, बच्चों को बिना कपड़ों के रख नहीं सकता है, घर के कामों को तो उसको पूरा करना ही होगा, उसने जो रुपये

उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, खेती के लिए अलग रखे थे, उसमें वह कमी कर देता जिसका नतीजा यह यह होगा कि उत्पादन कम हो जाएगा ।

मैं इस बात को मानता हूं कि किसान को मानव नहीं समझा जाता है, उसको समाज का अंग नहीं समझा जाता है । लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम उसको उत्पादन करने वाला, एक मशीन, एक औजार की, दृष्टि से ही देखा जाना चाहिये । इस दृष्टि से ही उसका ध्यान रखा जाय । उद्योग धंधों के लिए जो सामान सरकार देती है, उसको जा कर अगर बाजार में बेचा जाये तो वह अधिक मूल्य पर बिक सकता है, उस में लाभ हो सकता है, इंडस्ट्री वाले को जो धातु दी जाती है, वह अगर उसको बाजार में बेचे तो उसको लाभ होगा, उसको कर्जा दिया जाता है कम ब्याज पर वह रुपया अगर बैंक में जमा करवा देता है तो उसको फायदा हो सकता है, जमीन एक्वायर करके जो उसको दी जाती है उसको अगर वह बेचे तो उसको लाभ हो जाता है, इन सब चीजों की कीमत बाजार भाव से कम होती है लेकिन किसान को जो खाद दी जाती है, वह उसको अगर बाजार में जा कर बेचता है तो उसको उसकी कम कीमत मिलती है, जो बीज उसको दिया जाता है उसको अगर वह मार्किट जा कर बेचता है तो कम कीमत मिलती है, जो भी सामान उसको सरकार की ओर से मिलता है वह बाजार भाव से अधिक मूल्य पर मिलता है । यह स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, इसको बदला जाना चाहिये ।

सहायता की बात पर जब सरकार विचार करती है तो वह सहायता किसान को सीधे नहीं मिलती है, उसका सीधा असर उस पर नहीं पड़ता है । उसका बड़ा भाग अन्य लोगों को मिल जाता है । बहुत ऊंचे ढंग से सभी चीजों पर सोच विचार होता है, सहायता कार्यों पर सोच विचार होता है । मैं काउंसिल आफ एग्रिकल्चरल रिसर्च में हूं ।, इंडियन सैंट्रल काटन कमेटी में भी हूं, आयल सीड्ज कमेटी में भी मैं रहा हूं और वहां पर मैंने देखा है कि किसान की वास्तविक समस्याओं पर विचार नहीं होता है, उत्पादन बढ़ाने की जो मुख्य समस्यायें हैं, उन पर विचार नहीं होता, बाह्य बातों पर ही अधिकतर विचार होता है, पचास वर्ष बाद या सौ वर्ष बाद जिन चीजों की जरूरत होगी, उन पर विचार होता है । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये । जो आपका सहायता देने का मंशा होता है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है, ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा किसान को जो आप पहुंचाना चाहते है, वह पूरा नहीं होता है ।

पैकेज प्रोग्राम की स्कीम्ज को भी मैंने देखा है । अलीगढ़ में मैंने देखा कि अगर वहां खर्चा होता है तो अधिकतर खर्चा तो जीप्स पर हो जाता है जो सड़कों पर घूमती फिरती हैं या फिर जो कर्मचारी घूमते फिरते हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहों पर काफी खर्चा हो जाता है । किसान की जो समस्यायें है, जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनको दूर करने के लिए आपको चाहिये कि आप ध्यान दें, ज्यादा से ज्यादा रुपया उसके पास जाये, ताकि उसको लाभ हो और वह उत्पादन बढ़ा सके ।

मैं यह मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं और न ही मैं इसको मानता हूं कि हमारी सरकार की जो नीति है वह सब ऐसी है जो किसान के हित की नहीं है, किसान की उन्नति की नहीं है, किसान के लाभ की नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे यह कहने में कतई संकोच नहीं है कि कुछ हमारी नीतियां ऐसी भी हैं जो किसान को तबाह करने वाली हैं, किसान को नुकसान पहुंचाने वाली हैं । पिछले वर्ष हम ने देखा कि गुड़ का भाव पंद्रह रुपये था । किसान ने जिसने गन्ना बोया उसको तो पंद्रह रुपये मिले और इस भाव पर व्यापारियों ने गुड़ ले कर अपने पास रख लिया । उसी व्यापारी ने उस गुड़ की कीमत चालीस रुपये वसूल की तो उस पर आपने कोई कंट्रोल नहीं किया, उस पर आपने कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया,

[श्री दि० सि० चौधरी]

उसके खिलाफ आपने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की। लेकिन अब जब किसान को अवसर मिला कि वह भी इस बढ़ी हुई कीमत का लाभ उठाये, उसने फसल को तैयार किया और वह गुड़ तैयार करके बेचने को था तो हमारे मंत्री महोदय को दया आ गई, पता नहीं किस के ऊपर, किसान के ऊपर या किस के ऊपर, उन्होंने प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया किसान को कीमत कम मिली, खाने वालों को अधिक मूल्य देना पड़ेगा। इसका लाभ किस को हुआ ? भ्रष्टाचार करने वालों को, रिश्वत लेने वालों को, व्यापारियों को। एक और इसका परिणाम हुआ। जो मजदूर दिन भर मेहनत करके दो रुपया या डेढ़ रुपया कमाता था उसने दस पंद्रह सेर रोजाना गुड़ एक गांव से दूसरे गांव ले जाना शुरू कर दिया और इस तरह से उसको अधिक पैसे मिल गये और उसने खेती में काम करना बन्द कर दिया। इसके बजाय उसने इस धंधे को शुरू कर दिया। अगर वाकई में सरकार किसानों की शुभ चिन्तक है तो उसको चाहिये था कि महंगा करके वह माल को व्यापारियों को देती ताकि किसान को फायदा पहुंच जाता और बाद में अगर जरूरत महसूस करती तो प्रतिबन्ध लगा देती।

यही चीज अब गेहूं के जोन बना करके की गई है। गेहूं के भाव जब सोलह रुपये से ३२ रुपये मन हो गये तो उसको वह रोक नहीं सकी, व्यापारी ने जब गेहूं इस भाव पर बेचा तो उस पर उसने कोई कंट्रोल नहीं किया। लेकिन अब जब किसान बेचेगा, उसको अवसर मिलेगा अधिक लेने का तो उसने जोन बना दिये है, प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया है। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि गेहूं की कीमतें गिरेंगी और बाद में जाकर व्यापारी जिस के पास माल पहुंच जायेगा आन्दोलन मचायेगा, शोर मचायेगा और कहेगा कि गेहूं की कीमत कम हो गई है, अब प्रतिबन्ध हटा दिया जाये। तब प्रतिबन्ध को हटा दिया जायेगा और फिर वह व्यापारी इसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा कीमत में बेचेगा। इस तरह से जो नीति सरकार बनाती है, वह हमारे लिए हितकर नहीं होती है। विशेष व्यक्तियों के लिए, पूंजीपतियों के लिए ही यह हितकर होती है।

बाहर से मंगाया हुआ गेहूं कीमत कम करके लोगों को देते हैं, चीनी भी कम करके लोगों को देते हैं, जो जो चीज पंजीपतियों के लिए होती है, व्यक्ति विशेष के लिए होती है, वर्ग विशेष के लिए होती है, उसको सरकार कम करके देती है। आप देखें कि सरकार किसान के बच्चों के मुंह से दूध निकाल करके दिल्ली वालों को पिलाती है, गांवों से इकट्ठा करके यहां लाती है, उस पर घाटा उठाती है। आप देखें कि पिछले साल ४ लाख ६९ हजार का घाटा दूध की योजना की वजह से सरकार ने उठाया और १९६२–६३ में १० लाख ६४ हजार की हानि इस स्कीम से उठाई। किसानों के लिए नहीं, मजदूरों के के लिए नहीं, बेचारे जो उत्पादन करते हैं, उनके लिए नहीं, जो शोषण करते हैं, उनके लिए, उनको दूध पिलाने के लिए। किसान का बैल हल चलाता है उसके लिए दाना न हो, चारा न हो, लेकिन सांढ या घोड़ा जो बैठा रहता है उसको बढ़िया बढ़िया सामान खिलाया जाय, यह कहां का न्याय है।

आज आप गांवों में देखें, चोरियां हो रही हैं, डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं। इसका कारण यह है कि किसान की हालत आज खराब है और वह इस तरह से छोटी सी क्रान्ति कर रहा है। अगर यही परिस्थिति रही, इसी तरह की व्यवस्था चलती रही तो सम्भव है कि हम एक बड़ी क्रान्ति से निकट पहुंच जायें।

माननीय मंत्री महोदय को लोग सफल मंत्री कहें या न कहें कीमतें वह गिरा सकें या न गिरा सकें मगर किसान का उत्पादन

बढ़वा दें अगर वह उचित कीमत दिला तो वह वास्तविक सफल मंत्री कहलायेंगे । राष्ट्रीय आय बढ़ेगी । किसान हम को यहां चुन कर भेजते हैं, उनका वोट ले कर हम यहां आते हैं, लेकिन दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यहां हम ऐसे वातावरण में पड़े रहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों के बीच में रहते हैं कि उनको ही खुश करने की हम योजना बनाते हैं तभी समझते हैं कि हम सफल हुए हैं । किसान को निचोड़ करके, उसको दुःख पहुंचा करके, यहां के विशेष व्यक्तियों की सुविधा के लिए सब चीजें अगर हम सस्ती करवा देंगे तभी हम सफल कहे जायेंगे । यह नहीं होना चाहिये ।

कभी कभी मैं सोचता हूं कि क्या वास्तव में सरकार हम लोगों को सुविधा देना नहीं चाहती है या वह चाहते हुए भी दे नहीं पाती है । अगर दे नहीं पाती है तो इसका कारण ढूंढने की मैंने कोशिश की है । जो फर्स्ट ग्रेड के आदमी होते हैं, वे तो उद्योग धंधों में चले जाते हैं, बड़े बड़े व्यापारों में चले जाते हैं और जो वहां नहीं जा पाते और सैकिंड ग्रेड के आदमी होते हैं, वे उच्च सर्विस में आ जाते हैं, उच्च अधिकारी बन जाते हैं । और इन दोनों में जो नहीं जा पाते हैं, जिन को इन दोनों में सफलता नहीं मिल पाती है वे पालिटिक्स में आ जाते हैं, थर्ड ग्रेड के आदमी पालिटिक्स में जाते हैं और वे अधिकतर आज हुकूमत कर रहे हैं । जो फर्स्ट एंड सेकिंड ग्रेड के आदमी हैं, वे थर्ड ग्रेड वालों की चलने नहीं देते और वे इन से वही चीजें कराते हैं, जो उनके हित की होती हैं । हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कहा है कि देश का उत्पादन बढ़ा है लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी आम जनता तक वह नहीं पहुंचा है । जब मैं यह सोचता हूं कि सरकार फर्स्ट और सेकिंड ग्रेड के आदमियों पर असर नहीं डाल सकी तो मुझे एक गांव की कहावत याद आ जाती है । ब्रज भाषा की यह कहावत है "मा मरी धीय को धीय मरी धींगरा की" मां जो है वह अपनी लड़की के लिए जीवन अर्पित कर देती है, उसे बीस पच्चीस वर्ष का कर देती है, लेकिन उसके बाद वह लड़की मां को भूल जाती है और जा कर जवान की तलाश करती है । इसी तरह से हमारी सरकार, जिसे किसानों ने बनाया, वह उन लोगों को भूल गई और जो धींगरा लोग यहां बैठे रहते हैं उन की ही बात सोचा करती है ।

**15.00 hrs.**

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए मैं एक निवेदन आप के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से करना चाहता हूं । मैं नहीं चाहता कि वे हमारे लिये कोई प्रयत्न करें, किसानों के भले के लिये कुछ करें । सन् १९५२ के बाद आज तक बारह साल हो गये । जिस तरह से सरकार ने कहा हम हाथ उठाते रहे हैं । हम अब केवल एक बात चाहते हैं । इस प्रजातंत्र के समय, इस भवन में बैठ कर मैं केवल एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूं कि समय आ गया है जब हम को एक बार स्वतन्त्र रूप से वोट दे कर निर्णय करने दिया जाये । किसानों की समस्या के ऊपर, उन की कीमत क्या हो, उन के सम्बन्ध में नीति क्या हो, इस पर हम को स्वतन्त्र रूप से वोट देने का अधिकार यदि मंत्री महोदय एक बार दिलवा दें तो उनकी बड़ी कृपा होगी ।

**Shri Narasimha Reddy** (Rajampet): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, of late, food and agriculture seem to occupy a pre-eminent place in our national life and have attracted the attention of our Government. I am afraid the Government is taking a wrong look over the whole field of agriculture. I suspect that the Government are looking at agriculture through coloured glasses probably made in Russia, tried and tested in China and being worn by them under the erroneous impression that they bear the stamp of our indigenous socialistic pattern. Often, discussion in our Parliament is centred round the question of rise in prices. Through

[Shri Narasimha Reddy]

the years, prices have been rising and falling in accordance with the exigencies and idiosyncracies of wind, weather and monsoon. But immediately after a good harvest, the prices have always shown a tendency to go down and reach a lower level. But the same cannot be said of other industrial products whose prices go on rising and rising and never come down.

The discussions in Parliament have been weighted in favour of the consumers so far. It is quite understandable because the consumers forming the larger bulk of our population political parties, especially parties who have no grass-roots in our country, would like to worm themselves into their affections by posing as their champions and trying to get food for them at cheaper rates. But, at the same time, they do not want to displease the peasantry, because they know fully well that if the peasantry turns against them they will be nowhere in political life. It is their inward motive that the peasants should finally be crushed because they know that it is on the strong rock of the peasants that the Congress has been returned to power over and over again in successive elections and they know also that it is on that self-same strong rock that their own attempts to seep into our political life and capture power have miserably failed. They know that the tenant likes the home and family. Home and family are nausea and anathema to the communists and the peasants standing doggedly for his home and his family and age-long culture has been an eye-sore to them. And that is why the tenants have come in as the first target of hatred in communist countries where they have been mercilessly and ruthlessly exterminated.

Now, they do not want directly to say that the peasantry should get lower prices. They do not want to tell the Government that they should mercilessly bring down the prices of foodgrains directly from the tenants. But they say that the middleman is the worst sinner. They say that the middleman should be asked to sell at controlled prices; they say that the middleman's stock should be seized. But what is the result of seizing the middleman's stock? The middlemen will in turn give only lesser prices to the agriculturists as a result of which the producer suffers. So, the whole idea is to crush the producer. And now they seem to have fairly well succeeded in the attempt to force our Government to their mode of thinking.

The Government have now begun to introduce step by step State trading, and then slowly to nationalise the rice mills. There can only be two results if there is State trading and nationalisation of rice mills. And that is, the peasants who are making both ends meet and are now and then enjoying the happy smiles of their children will be reduced to the direct poverty. The other result would be that millions of peasants eking out their livelihood on agriculture would give up their profession and would take to other spheres, and thereby impringing the whole economy of the nation and reducing it to chaos.

What State trading is and whether State trading will be conducive to the welfare ryots can be seen from the extract of the report of the Public Accounts Committee appearing in today's newspaper. It says: "State Trading Corporation: losses suffered on export were made good at the expense of the consumers in India. This amounted to an unjustified indirect levy." The same thing will happen with the agriculturists. If State trading results in loss, the whole of it would be passed on to the agriculturists, by procuring their produce at lower prices. That is why we condemn this State trading.

Then, I will read out to you another extract from the Public Accounts Committee's report regarding fertilisers. The Ministry was running a

State Trading Scheme on 'no profit no loss basis.' The report says:

> "The profit per metric tonne earned by the Pool had been progressively increasing from year to year and was as high as Rs. 86·8 per metric tonne in 1960-61."

Then, the Committee finally concludes like this:

> "The Committee, therefore, desire that Government should urgently review their pricing policy for the fertilizers keeping in view the objects of the Pool. The prices of various type of fertilizers should be so fixed as to ensure that the benefit of lower imported price cost of production was actually passed on the consumers to promote their sale and wider use."

This is the conclusion of the Public Accounts Committee.

Now, you want to launch on State trading and you want to take over the rice mills. Shri S. K. Patil, in his speech at the Bhubaneswar Congress, said that it is unwise to take over rice-mills, because it will not be possible for the Government to manage all the 36,000 mills in our country. I would only request Mr. Swaran Singh not to rush in where his illustrious predecessor feared to tread. We are convinced that this State trading and nationalisation of rice mills is a subterfuge and a calculated fraud on the ryots to rob away their grains at miserably low rates. I would, therefore, caution Mr. Swaran Singh not to proceed in this direction; otherwise there will be serious consequences in our country and his name will be the object of execration in every home of the peasantry in India.

Our Food Minister, who till recently was associated with such lifeless and unfeeling things like iron and steel and rail, should not easily interfere with the life of the ryot. If a particular class of people have to be helped, by all means let the Government help them by giving grains at subsidised rates; but do not unnecessarily interfere with the prices of foodgrains. You have fixed now the procurement price of grains. I can say that it is lower than the lowest market price in the worst price depression in the country for the last six years. How are we justified in going at the agriculturists in this manner? Why don't you control the prices of other commodities like iron, steel, cement, fertilisers, agricultural implements, and particularly medicine, the prices of which have gone unconscionably and insufferably high, on account of which lakhs of people are dying, because they are unable to pay for their medicines. I would, therefore, request Mr. Swaran Singh not to interfere with the ryots, who are the finest specimens and ornaments of our pastoral life, but rather try to control the prices of other industrial commodities wherein people in towns—the contractors, the blackmarketeers, the industrialists, the capitalist, make crores of rupees. I say, control those prices and the prices of agricultural foodstuffs would automatically go down.

The Minister, when hard-pressed in Parliament regarding the rising prices, took refuge in the fact that there have been floods, bad winter, unprecedented drought, on account of which production had fallen and prices had risen. The Minister is quite correct in saying that, but he must stop at that and must be wise enough not to interfere with the prices, which must be left to the inter-play of natural and economic forces.

There are in our country places where there is perpetual famine. The agriculture department should try to see that famine is eliminated from these areas. There is no use of simply saying that there are floods here and terrible winter there. But what are you doing in famine-stricken areas like Rajasthan and Rayalaseema? No doubt you have become wide awake now after famine has over-taken these places. But you should have done it years earlier. If the Sahara

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desert could be made to yield water from its bowels by driving deep tube-wells, why not the same be done in Rajasthan and famine-stricken Rayalaseema? Water is coming out of the tube-wells in plenty in the Sahara desert. You should be able to drive deep tube-wells in Rayalaseema, where you can easily find water. In my experience, in Rayalaseema people having resources have driven tubes up to 40 to 80 feet deep and I have seen water coming out of those tubes and and falling into the walls with the result that there is greater cultivation. If in the whole of Rayalaseema, which covers 5 districts, Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores are spent, famine for ever can be kept at bay, because thousands of wells will give plenty of water for irrigation.

My next point is, in drought areas where there is not much water for wet irrigation, the Government should start medium-sized sugar factorries. If water is sufficient in a well for one acre of paddy it will be sufficient for four acres of sugarcane and four acres of sugarcane will yield 12 times the yield which a ryot gets in paddy. I would suggest that you should start medium-sized sugar factories in upland taluks in the country. I cannot speak of other places, but so far as Rayalaseema is concerned, if you start medium-sized sugar factories in every upland taluk, famine can be eliminated from Rayalaseema.

The next point I would urge is reclamation of land. There is plenty of land to be reclaimed under the big projects, but it is not being done, because it is not attractive. People do not want to go from the villages and settle down in far off places. But there is plenty of reclamation of land to be done in villages where there is tremendous concentration of cultivators. There is plenty of land to be reclaimed but there is no wherewithal to reclaim it. We want bull-dozers and tractors. At present in every district in Andhra, there is only one full-dozer and that is always limping. I would suggest to the Government that they should see that they supply a bull-dozer for every taluk and at least half a dozen tractors, so that land may be reclaimed. These are constructive suggestions, which I hope the Minister would seriously consider.

The agriculture department has stated in its report that they are rehabilitating forests, they have taken to timber plantation and they are doing everything in their power to get these forests planted. That is good enough, because when forest is developed, you get rains. But unfortunately, forests are being cut down mercilessly nowadays. The same thing happened in Germany 40 years back. Trees were indiscriminately cut and they were not getting the normal rains. Then the Government made it a penal offence to cut down any tree without the permission of the Government. For 15 years, no tree was cut and then normal rains came. Previously, a distinguished predecessor of Mr. Swaran Singh started the Vanamahotsava campaign. Of course, it is good enough. I do not doubt the *bona fides* of these good campaigns. But what happened? In my own experience, every year in the Collector's compound and in other officers' compounds, in the same pit tree was being planted. That is the fate of Vanamahotsava. What is the good of this afforestation if you do not prohibit cutting down of trees by a penal statute? It must be done immediately. No tree should be cut in the country without the specific permission of the Government and without valid reasons. Then only can we get good rains.

Then, I would like to urge upon the Government one other matter. Our country is full of mangoes. Mango is the king of fruits. The Government has already made provision for the export of plantains to other countries. If mango is tasted by the people of other countries, they will

not prefer their apples or other kinds of fruits. If Pandit Nehru could present a basket of mangoes to Mr. Khruschev in Moscow, why not millions of such baskets be sent to the people in other parts of the world? The Government should see that enough provision is made for the export of mangoes. No doubt, it requires cold storage in transit, but when once the mangoes reach the temperate zone the cold weather there will preserve them all right.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** He may finish with mangoes.

**Shri Narasimha Reddy:** Regarding animal husbandry and cattle farming I want to say a few words. Thousands of cattle are dying every year for want of proper attention. All these veterinary hospitals are concentrated in towns and not many are in the villages. The Government should see that many more veterinary dispensaries are started in the villages. They should also see that more cattle farms are started to develop a definite breed of cattle which would take less fodder and do more work.

My hon. friend was talking about fishery and piggery. I am also of the opinion that to spend money on fisheries and piggeries is a mere waste. It could rather be diverted for more useful purposes, for developing agriculture in other aspects.

After everything is said and done, the human element is the main thing in agriculture. There must be initiative, incentive and enthusiasm for work and to produce more. These things have always been there in our ryots. But of late, this enthusiasm and this initiative have been killed. All avenues for initiative have been closed and a feeling of depression has overtaken the ryots because of the Government's land legislation and other laws.

Sir, the land ceiling and tenancy legislations and other laws have so depressed the ryots that they are unable to invest more money in agriculture or do anything. I would like to mention one thing here. If a person is allowed to start an industry and if out of the profits he can go on developing and expanding that industry, why should not the ryots who have got 30 acres of land each go on developing and out of the profits or gains that they get from agriculture acquire more land? On the one side you allow industrialists to expand their factories like anything whereas, on the other side, you are asking the ryots to restrict himself only to 30 acres. Is it not sheer injustice that you are doing? Therefore, these Acts should immediately be repealed. The land ceiling and tenancy legislations and the Constitution (Seventeenth Amendment) Bill, which I call a "mass murder Bill" should immediately be withdrawn or repealed.

Lastly, I wish to warn the Government to be careful in future. There is tumlt in the country. There is danger and dissatisfaction in every field of human activity, and the most dangerous are the unexpressed subterranean rumblings among the peasants who form the bedrock of our country's strength and safety. Things are very much like the atmosphere that prevailed over France before the dreaded French Revolution. I would like the Government to take note of the fact the tears of the oppressed undermine the thrones of kings.

**श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी** (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि आप ने इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपने विचार सदन के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करने का सुअवसर दिया ।

कृषि देश का सर्वोत्तम सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण धंधा है । भोजन वह वस्तु है जिसका कि महत्व बतलाने के लिए मुझे उपनि

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

के कंटेंशंस देने की जरूरत नहीं । गीता की बात करने की जरूरत नहीं । "अन्नाद भवति भूतानि" । संसार की उत्पत्ति अन्न से ही होती है । अगर अन्न नहीं मिलता है तो यह संसार चल नहीं सकता है यह बात आज कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । उपनिषदकार ने तो अन्न के बारे में आनन्दमय कोष की उपलब्धि की बात कही है । सर्व प्रथम तो अन्नमय कोष पर विजय प्राप्त करनी होगी । तब मनोमय कोष पर विजय प्राप्त करते हैं । उसके बाद प्राणमय कोष, ज्ञानमय कोष, विज्ञानमय कोष पर विजय प्राप्त करते हैं और इन सब के बाद आनन्दमय कोष पर विजय प्राप्त करते हैं ।

अगर मैं किसी कलचर की बात करूं तो मैं कहता हूं कि एग्रीकलचर एक ऐसी चीज है जिसको कि हमें इस देश में सबसे अधिक महत्व देना चाहिए । चौधरी दिगम्बर सिंह ने जो लड़कियों की बात कही तो मैं उन लड़कियों में से नहीं हूं जोकि यहां पर आकर अपने मां, बाप को भूल जाती हैं । मैं तो लगातार चौबीसों घंटे अपने उन मां, बाप अर्थात किसानों को याद रखता हूं जिन्होंने कि हमें यहां पर भेजा है । अपने उन मां, बाप अर्थात कृषकों की भलाई की बात मैं इस मंच से कहने में न हिचकूंगा । मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि यह तो ठीक है कि इस शासन ने पिछले वर्षों में किसानों की हालत को सुधारने का यत्न किया है लेकिन उसके साथ ही यह बात भी सच है कि किसानों की हालत को उतना सुधारा जा सका है जितना कि आवश्यक है । हमारे देश के किसानों की दशा उस एक गाय के समान है जोकि गढ़ में फंसी पड़ी है । उसे उस गड्ढे में से निकालने में दिक्कत हो रही है । उसे ऊपर लाना बहुत मुश्किल काम है । ठीक वही हालत हमारे देश के किसानों की है । वे पिछले सैकड़ों और हजारों वर्षों से गरीबी के गढ्ढे में पड़े हुए हैं और उनको उस पस्ती और गिरी हुई हालत से ऊपर उठाना मुश्किल हो रहा है । यहां पर सी एक अवसर पर मैनईटर्स की बात कही गयी थी । जिस तरह से एक आदमखोर शेर झाड़ी मार कर अपने शिकार को दबोच कर ले जाता है उसी तरह से हमारे देश के पूंजीपति और बड़े बड़े व्यापारी लोग मैनईटर्स की भांति विकास के इस जमाने में एक दम जहां भी उनको अवसर मिला है शिकार करने से बाज नहीं आये और तरक्की कर गये । वे इस देश की गरीब और शोषित जनता का जब भी उन्हें अवसर मिलता है मैनईटर्स की तरह शिकार करते हैं । जिस तरह से गढ्ढे में फंसी हुई गाय दुःखी होती है और वह बाहर नहीं निकल पाती ठीक वही हालत आज हमारी कृषक जनता की है और वह स्वयं तरक्की करने में अक्षम है । इसलिए आज जो यह गलत भावना घर कर रही है कि शासन किसानों को भूल गया है वह किसी कदर सही है क्योंकि जिनके जिम्मे शोषित लोगों को ऊपर उठाना था, उनको राहत पहुंचाना था, उस दिशा में जितने मजबूत और सक्रिय कदम शासन को उठाने अपेक्षित थे, उतने मजबूत कदम वह नहीं उठा सका है ।

**15.29 hrs.**

[SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY *in the Chair*]

यह कहा जाता है कि देश में कृषि उत्पादन गिरा है । मैं ऐसा नहीं मानता । अब यह तो दूसरी बात हुई कि किसी साल पानी नहीं पड़ा, पाला पड़ गया और फसल खराब हो गई । पिछले दो सालों में फसल इसलिए ठीक नहीं हो पाय कि तुषार पड़ा है । पानी नहीं आया । इन कारणों से फसलें आज से नहीं हमेशा से बनती बिगड़ती आई हैं, और इस वर्ष भी कुछ अच्छी फसल होने की संभावना नहीं है । लेकिन यह तो एक टैम्पोरेरी फेज है और इससे हमें निराश नहीं होना चाहिये । यह बात भी सच है कि हमको जितने मजबूत कदम खेती की तरक्की की दिशा में उठाने चाहिए थे, उतने मजबूत कदम हमने नहीं उठाये । आज भी कितनी ही जमीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है, जोकि काश्त के काम में नहीं आ

रही है । हम इस तरह की बेकार ज़मीन को तेज़ रफ्तार के साथ खेती के काम में क्यों नहीं लाये ? अभी मैं देहरादून गया था । रास्ते में मैंने देखा कि सैकड़ों और हज़ारों एकड़ ज़मीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है । मैंने अपने इलाके और प्रदेश में देखा है कि सैंकड़ों एकड़ ज़मीन जोकि क़ाबिले काश्त है अभी वह खेती के उपयोग में नहीं लाई जा रही है वह क्यों नहीं लाई जा रही है ? यह काम ज़रूरी था । पांच वर्ष पहले इस सदन में कहा गया कि रेलवे के बाजू में जो ज़मीन बेकार पड़ी हुई है उस ज़मीन को काश्त में लाया जाय । रैवेन्यू-आफिसर को यह अधिकार दिया जाय कि वह ज़मीन भूमिहीन किसानों को दे दी जाय ताकि वह उस पर खेतीबाड़ी करें । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि रेलवे के बाजू की कितनी ज़मीन किसानों को दी गई ? कागज पर बात लिख दी जाती है और सदन में भी इसके लिए आवाज़ उठा दी जाती है, लेकिन उसको अमल में लाने के लिए जो कदम उठाने चाहिएं वह कदम नहीं उठाये जाते हैं । और जब तक हम इस सम्बन्ध में कदम नहीं उठायेंगे, तब तक कोई काम नहीं हो सकता है । मैं कहता हूं कि क्यों न हम हर एक जिले में एक आफिसर को इस बात के लिये तैनात करें और उसे दो पब्लिक सर्वेंटस—दो सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्ता दें और वे लोग एक वर्ष के अन्दर सब ज़मीन को ग़रीब और बेज़मीन आदमियों में बांट दें । मैं क्यों न कहूं कि रेलवेज को हर एक डिविज़न के अन्तर्गत रेलवे लाइन के बाजू जो ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है, एक एक डिविज़न में एक रेलवे आफ़िसर और इस तरह के दो आदमियों की एक कमेटी बना दो जाये और वह कमेटी एक वर्ष में सारी बेकार ज़मीन को बेज़मीन किसानों में तक्सीम कर दे ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में हमें सक्रिय कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे । केवल चर्चा कर देने से, योजना बना देने से और यह कह देने से कि हम ऐसा कर देंगे, वैसा कर देंगे, काम नहीं चलने वाला है । खाद्यान्नों की समस्या को हल करने के लिए हमको निश्चित रूप से यह देखना चाहिए कि ज़िले ज़िले में, प्रदेश प्रदेश में, डिविज़न डिविज़न में, ज़मीन का एक भी चप्पा बेकार न पड़ा रह सके ।

मैं पढ़ता और सुनता हूं कि जापान का आदमी सड़क के बाजू की ज़मीन को, जहां एक लैम्प पोस्ट खड़ा है, काश्त में लाता है । वह वहां पर कद्दू या लौकी पैदा करता है और उनको उस लैम्प पोस्ट पर चढ़ा देता है । वे चीजें उन लोगों के खाने के काम में आती हैं । आज हमारे यहां सैकड़ों एकड़ बेकार ज़मीन पड़ी हुई है, जिस पर कोई काश्त नहीं की जा रही है । आज हम फैक्टरियों को खड़ा करने के लिए अच्छे अच्छे बगीचों को, अच्छे अच्छे खेतों को फ़ैक्टरियो की ज़मीन में तब्दील कर रहे हैं । मैं कहता हूं कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता या बम्बई के इतने विकास की ज़रूरत नहीं है । हम छोटे छोटे नगर और छोटे छोटे शहर क्यों न बसायें और हम काश्त की ज़मीन को फ़ैक्टरीज के लिए न देकर इन्टेन्सिव कल्टीवेशन में क्यों न लगायें । जो ऊबड़-खाबड़ ज़मीन है, जो बेकार और पथरीली ज़मीन है, अगर उन पर फ़ैक्टरीज़ लगाई जायें तो कोई आपत्ति नहीं है । कोई ज़रूरी नहीं है कि दिल्ली या बम्बई में ही सारी फ़ैक्टरीज़ खड़ी हों । जहां पर भी बेकार ज़मीन हो, वहां पर हमरी फ़ैक्टरीज़ लगाई जायें और शासन की तरफ से उनको आवश्यक सुविधायें दी जायें । लेकिन एक भी एकड़ उस ज़मीन को, जो काश्त के लायक है, या जो काश्त के अन्तर्गत है, जिसमें किसान ने अपना पसीना बहाया है और अपना खून दिया है, हम मकान या फ़ैक्टरी बनाने में ख़र्च न करें । यह ग़लत पालिसी है ।

हम फ़ैक्टरीज में फर्टिलाइज़र पैदा कर रहे हैं । यह ज़रूरी है । मैं कहता हूं कि इस देश की जो ज़मीन सैकड़ों वर्षों से फसलें दे रही है, वह भूखी हो गई है । अगर हम

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

अपनी मां या गाय से दूध लेते जायें और उसको खाने के लिये भूसा न दें, कोई सामग्री न दें, मां को उपयुक्त भोजन न दें, पौष्टिक भूसा नदें, तो फिर उसके स्तनों में दूध कहां से आयेगा ? इस धरती का रस हम ने सैकड़ों वर्षों की काश्त के बाद खींच लिया है और यह धरती भूखी हो गई है । उसकी रगों में फिर से ताजगी लाने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम उसको अधिक से अधिक खाद दें ।

मैं ने कालेजिज और इंस्टीटयशन्ज में फ़र्टिलाइजर्ज के बारे में प्रयोग होते देखे हैं । मैंने देखा है कि प्रयोग सफल हुए हैं और जहां फ़र्टिलाइजर दिया गया है, वहां निश्चित रूप से उत्पादन बढ़ा है । हमें एक वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण अपने देश में लाना है । यह बात सच है कि हमारा किसान जागरूक है । यह ठीक है कि वह अपने हित को जानता है, लेकिन उसे यह मालूम नहीं है कि कौन से तत्वों की जमीन में कमी है और किन तत्वों को मिला देने से यह जमीन फिर से रसवन्ती बन सकती है, उपजाऊ बन सकती है । इस बात का अभी उसे कम अनुभव और ज्ञान है । हमें उस ज्ञान को, जो हमारी प्रयोगशालाओं में वैज्ञानिकों के द्वारा तलाशा जाता है, खोजा जाता है, गांव गांव में प्रसारित करना है । हमारे देश में जो एक्सटेंशन का काम चला है, वह और तेज रफ्तार से चलना चाहिए । पायलट प्राजेक्टस का काम हमारे देश में चला है । निश्चित रूप से वह अच्छा काम है । उसका फायदा होगा । लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूं कि वह काम और जोरों से, और तेजी से चलना चाहिए । हमारी प्रयोगशालाओं में जो काम हो रहे हैं, मैं देखता हूं कि उन के प्रसार के हमारे साधन कुछ कमजोर हैं ।

अभी अभी मैं देहरादून गया था । वहां पर शानदार काम हो रहा है । वहां पर अच्छे और समझदार वैज्ञानिक कुछ अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं । वहां अच्छे अनुसंधान हुए हैं । लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूं कि उन अनुसन्धानों को लोगों तक पहुंचाने के साधन उन के हाथों में नहीं है । इस दिशा में हमको सक्रिय होना चाहिए । कि गांव गांव में उनके प्रयोगों की बात पहुंचे और वहां के लोग उनका लाभ उठायें ।

मैंने यह भी देखा है कि बहुत से प्रयोगों का जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होना चाहिए, उनकी कामर्शल साइड को डेवेलप करना चाहिए, वह साइड डेवेलप नहीं की गई है । उस दिशा में हमारे शासन को पर्याप्त पैसा खर्च करना चाहिए । कहीं कहीं मुझे यह मालूम हुआ कि रिसर्च स्कालर्ज को रिसर्च का काम करने के लिए अर्थ की कमी पड़ रही है । यह ठीक है कि इस समय देश में इमर्जेंसी है और हम को बहुत सा पैसा दूसरी दिशा में डाइवर्ट करना पड़ रहा है । लेकिन फिर भी मैं कहता हूं कि ये रिसर्चिज इमर्जेन्सी का मुकाबला करने में हमारी मदद करने वाली हैं । वैज्ञानिक की भूख इस देश की आत्मा की भूख है, वैज्ञानिक की भूख इस देश को आगे बढ़ने से रोकने वाली चीज है । इसलिए हम को वैज्ञानिक को अधिक से अधिक सहयोग दे करके अधिक से अधिक सबाल और सक्रिय बनाना चाहिए, ताकि वह इस देश में ज्यादा रिसर्च कर सके और यह देश तरक्की की मंजिल के लिए अग्रसर हो सके ।

मैं यह चाहूंगा कि कृषि का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए हम कोई सक्रिय कदम उठायें । मैं महसूस करता हूं कि हम को छोटे किसान के लिए इस देश में जो काम करना चाहिए, वह हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं । अगर कोई उद्योगपति कोई उद्योग खड़ा करता है, तो हम बैंक्स के द्वारा उसको अधिक से अधिक धन देते हैं, हम उसको सस्ती से सस्ती बिजली देते हैं, हम उसको फ़ैक्टरी खड़ी करने के लिए सीमेंट देते हैं, चादरें देते हैं । लेकिन मैं पूछता हूं कि हम अपने गांवों के छोटे किसानों के लिए कितनी तकावी दे पाए हैं ? कितने आदमियों को तकावी के रूप में रुपया दे पाए हैं ? कितने आदमियों को कुएं खोदने के लिए

सीमेंट दे पाए हैं ? आज हम देखते हैं कि कितने ही लोगों को कुएं के काम के लिए सीमेंट नहीं मिल पाता है या बड़ी दिक्कत के बाद मिलता है । हम लोगों को यह देखना है कि इस देश की सबसे बड़ी और सबसे प्रमुख जरूरत किसान की जरूरत है, जिसको पूरा किये बगैर हम आगे नहीं जा सकते हैं । हमें यह देखना होगा कि हमारी जो इस तरह की चीजें हैं, वे अधिक से अधिक परिमाण में और अधिक से अधिक आसानी से किसान के लिए मुहैया की जायें ।

मैं इस बात को कई दफा कह चुका हूं और फिर से दोहराता हूं कि छोटे किसान, पांच सात एकड़ के किसान के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है । वह इस देश का सबसे बड़ा सेवक है । जिस तरह फ़ौज में लड़ने वाला आदमी नेफ़ा के मोर्चे पर, या आगे आने वाले किसी भी मोर्चे पर, अपने सिर को हथेली पर रख कर देश के लिए युद्ध करता है, उसी तरीके से हमारा किसान, छोटा किसान, जो हल लेकर खेत में पसीना बहा रहा है, हमारे देश का सबसे बड़ा सेवक है । मैं इस देश के सबसे बड़े सेवकों में तीन आदमियों को स्थान देता हूं--सैनिक, किसान और मजदूर, मजदूर जो कि मिल और फैक्टरी में अपना पसीना औटा कर देश की बहबूदी के लिए काम करता है । हम को इन पिछड़े तबकों के लिए कुछ करना होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि पांच एकड़ जमीन वाले किसानों को लगान से मुक्त करना चाहिए । हम दूसरों से एम्प्लायमेंट टैक्स नहीं लेते हैं, तो जब किसान को हमने एम्प्लाय किया है खेत में काम करके देश के लिए अन्न जुटाने के लिए, तो कोई कारण नहीं दीखता कि हम उससे लगान लें ।

मेरा सुझाव है कि हर एक किसान एक प्राडक्शन रजिस्टर रखे कि इस वर्ष में मैंने अपने खेत में कितना अन्न पैदा किया । एग्रीकल्चर अधिकारी जाकर निरीक्षण करे और प्रति-वर्ष देखा जाये कि उसने अपने खेत में कितना प्राडक्शन किया है, अपने क्षेत्र के प्राडक्शन में कितनी तरक्की की है । मेरा सुझाव है कि जिन किसानों के रजिस्टर से मालूम हो कि उन्होंने अधिक तरक्की की है, उन्हीं लोगों को तकावी इत्यादि की सुविधायें दी जायें । जो किसान इस देश का उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं, उन्हीं को हक है कि वे शासन की ओर से दी जाने वाली सहायता प्राप्त करें ।

यह देखा जाये कि हर एक किसान अपनी जमीन के थोड़े हिस्से में वे चीजें पैदा करे, जिनके द्वारा उसको अधिक धन मिल सकता है और बाकी क्षेत्र में वह अन्न का उत्पादन करे । हर एक क्षेत्र में कोई न कोई मनी क्राप्स पैदा हो सकती हैं । कहीं मूंगफली, कहीं आलू, कहीं गन्ना, तो कहीं कपास पैदा हो सकती है । हर क्षेत्र में सीरियल्ज पैदा हो सकते हैं । इसलिए हर एक किसान की जमीन में मनी क्राप्स और सीरियल्ज दोनों का उत्पादन किया जाये ।

जिस क्षेत्र में जो मनी क्राप्स होती हैं, उनको प्रासेस करने के लिए उसी क्षेत्र में फ़ैक्टरीज स्थापित की जायें । जहां गन्ना पैदा हो सकता है, वहां सहकारी तरीके पर शूगर फ़ैक्टरी लगाई जाये, या अगर कोई शूगर फ़ैक्टरी मौजूद हो, तो उसको को-आपरेटिव में परिवर्तित किया जाये और उस इलाके के किसानों को कम्पलसरिली उसका सदस्य बनाया जाये । सिंचाई और फर्टिलाइजर के उपयोग को मैं चाहता हूं कि अनिवार्य किया जाए । जो किसान फर्टिलाइजर का उपयोग करें उन्हें अधिक से अधिक सुविधा दी जाए अगर किसी के पास जमीन है और उस जमीन में कुआं खुद सकता है लेकिन सुस्ती की वजह से या किसी और कारण से वह कुआं नहीं खोदता है तो उसको आप मजबूर करें कि वह कुआं खोदे । अगर फिर भी वह नहीं खोदता है तो आप खुद कुआं खोद दें और जो उसके चार्जिज हैं, उनको लैण्ड रेवेन्यू के रूप मे लम्बी किश्तों मे आप वसूल करें ।

[श्री ज्वा० प्र० ज्योतिषी]

जंगलों में मैंने देखा है कि बहुत सा घास खड़ा रहता है और उसको जला दिया जाता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उस घास को सरकारी तौर पर कटवाया जाए । उसको प्रासेस करवा कर, उसको ठीक करवा कर सस्ते दामों पर वहां के किसानों को दिया जाए जहां पर घास नहीं मिलता है । चप्पा चप्पा जमीन जब काश्त में आ जाएगी तो एक बड़ी कमी चरबन की पड़ने वाली है । इस कमी को जंगलों की घास से आप इस तरह से दूर कर सकते हैं ।

सबसे मुख्य बात जो मैं कहना चाहता हूं यह है कि खाद्यान्नों के दामों को सबसिडाइज करने की कृपा आप अवश्य करें । फसलों का कास्टिंग किया जाए । किसान का जो भी उत्पादन है, उसकी काश्ट निर्धारित की जाए । जब टाटा के लोकोमोटिव्ज का कास्टिंग हो सकता है तो मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि किसान जो गेहूं पैदा करता है, धान पैदा करता है, उसका कास्टिंग क्यों नहीं हो सकता है ।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of information, Mr. Chairman. Do you propose to be in the Chair till the end of the day. Shri Khadilkar is here.

**Shri Khadilkar** (Khed): It is a very strange procedure. Why should he dictate as to who should occupy the Chair?

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am not dictating. He has to speak.

**Shri Khadilkar:** He will have his own time.

**Shri S. S. More** (Poona): Shri Kamath is the regulator of the House.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You can take it over.

**Mr. Chairman:** Hon. Members, may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture subject to their being otherwise admissible.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** (Kendrapara): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to effect coordination in the administration of food and agriculture in the country.* (1)]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Effect on the economy for increasing dependence on foreign imports in the matter of foodgrains* (2)].

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to control the rise in prices of foodgrains in the country, particularly of wheat, rice, jowar, bajra and other cereals and sugar* (4)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Policy regarding procurement of foodgrains* (5)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to scrap the Orissa and West Bengal Food Zone* (6)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to fix the procurement price at the time of harvesting* (7)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to make cheap credit available to the agriculturists* (8)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Working of the Suratgarh Farm* (9)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure of Cooperatives in the field of agriculture* (10)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take up on large scale sea-fishing and procurement of other marine products* (11)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to remove all restrictions for setting up of cold storage plants and of giving encouragement for their establishment at least one in each block headquarter* (12)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to raise the price of sugarcane to benefit the agriculturists* (13)].

(xi) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take effective steps to stop black-marketing in 'Gur'* (14)].

(xii) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Desirability of large-scale manufacture of small tractors in the country to help mechanised farming* (15)].

(xiii) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Consolidation of uneconomic holdings* (16)].

(xiv) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to make extensive propaganda for changing the food habits in the country* (18)].

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to take effective measures for increased production of rice* (19)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to provide minor irrigation facilities at cheaper rates and to utilise irrigation potential* (20)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to set up the Price Stabilisation Committee* (21)].

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to lift the inter-State ban on the movement of Gur in the country* (22)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Failure to assure a minimum and reasonable price to the agriculturists* (23)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for assistance and other facilities for jute production and failure to assure a minimum price to jute growers in Orissa* (24)].

**Shri P. K. Deo:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for steps to ameliorate the condition of agricultural labourers in the country* (40)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to make a provision for soil analysis and expert technical advice at the Block Headquarters for the benefit of agriculturists in that area* (41)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Desirability of large-scale breeding of Sahiwal and Therparakar and red-Sindhi cattle and their distribution throughout the country at subsidized rates* (65)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to introduce the breeding of Jersey cattle on a large-scale in the country* (66)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for starting a post-graduate course in wild life at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun and other Colleges* (73)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for appointment of trained wild life biologist in each State to carry out biological and ecological studies of wild life* (74)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for control on the indiscriminate use of insecticides and pesticides which may affect bird life* (75)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for migratory birds regulations to save them from serious depletion* (76)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for complete protection of Asiatic lion, wild ass, great Indian Rhinoceros, wild buffalo, Musk deer, hunting cheeta, Dugong, the leathery turtle, and great Indian Bustard from destruction* (77)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for complete ban on the use of L. G. & S. G. ammunition for shooting purposes* (78)].

(xi) "That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for opening of breeding farms of wild life like crocodile, python and lizard, whose skins are in great demand for export purposes* (79)]

(xii) "That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for declaring a mammal, particularly Indian elephant, as the national animal of India on the analogy of Peacock being the national bird of India* (80)].

(xiii) "That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for a check on large-scale denudation of forest in the Dandakaranya area* (81)].

(xiv) "That the Demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for taking up of large-scale plantation work on uncultivated waste lands* (82)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for implementation of the desert afforestation scheme in Rajasthan and Gujarat* (83)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for resettling the Tribal people with alternate employment before resorting to complete banning of shifting cultivation (Jhumia or Poddu)* (84)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for discontinuing monopolist system in regard to exploitation of minor forest produce* (85)].

(xviii) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for having at least one National Park or Abhayaramya in each State for preservation of wild life* (86)].

(xix) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for taking rigorous and drastic measures to preserve the fastly vanishing wild fauna* (87)].

(xx) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for introducing new species of mammals* (88)].

(xxi) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need for discouraging foreign tourists from destroying fauna but giving facilities to them to take photographs* (89)].

**Shri Vishram Prasad** (Lalganj): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[**Failure to introduce State Trading in foodgrains** (99)]

[Shri Vishram Prasad]

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to introduce land reforms* (100)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to take effective steps for increased production* (101)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1."

[*Failure to check the rising prices of foodgrains* (102)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to maintain steady supplies of foodgrains to the Fair Price Shops* (103)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to undertake judicious procurement of rice in the surplus areas.* (104)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to extend the price support policy to all essential commodities* (105)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to regulate prices of rice* (106)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to procure paddy directly from the cultivators to support its price* (107)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to reorganise the distribution of foodgrains from Government stocks* (108)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to further build up Buffer Stocks* (109)].

(xi) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check speculation in foodgrains* (110)].

(xii) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to augument storage capacity* (111)].

(xiii) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to take steps to ensure proper preservation of foodgrains* (112)].

(xiv) "That the Demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to evaluate the programmes for development and popularisation of subsidiary food and for promotion of applied nutrition* (113)].

(xv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to further explore fishing operations* (114)].

(xvi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100."

[*Need to check fall in the production of sugar* (115)].

(xvii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to ensure equitable distribution of gur* (116)].

**Shri Ranga** (Chittoor): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for establishing medium sized sugar factories in the upland taluks of Rayalaseema* (129)].

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to intensify the agricultural production programmes* (131)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to further coordinate the activities of the administration* (132)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to further extend the financial assistance to States for their programmes of agricultural development* (133)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to extend the pilot milk scheme to more cities and towns* (134)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to intensify the soil conservation programme.* (135)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to assess the working of the exploratory Tubewells Organisation.* (136)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to assess the working of the Gosadan Scheme.* (137)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to assess the working of the Delhi Milk Scheme.* (138)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to intensify the programme of agricultural information.* (139)].

**Shri Ranga:** I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to supply adequate working capital at nominal rate of interest to small holders and tenants.* (140)] .

**Shri Ranga:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to tap sub-soil water for irrigation purposes by undertaking planned installation of tube-wells.* (141)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to supply fertilisers, improved seeds and implements, cattle feed, pesticides at subsidised prices to agriculturists.* (142)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to supply cement, iron, coal and such other commodities as are needed by the peasants at subsidised prices.* (143)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to ensure remunerative prices to agriculturists for agricultural produce.* (144)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to withdraw disincentives, controls, inter-State movement of foodgrains, taking over of rice mills, compulsory procurement, etc.* (145)].

**Shri Vishram Prasad:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to stop import of foodgrains from U.S.A. and other countries.* (146)].

**Shri Yashpal Singh** (Kairana): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to evolve a good distribution agency.* (147)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to appoint an Agriculture Commission.* (148)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to lift restrictions on the inter State movement on Gur.* (149)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to increase the price of sugarcane to Rs. 2·50 nP. per maund for the next season.* (150)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to assure minimum and adequate price for agricultural products.* (151)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Delay in introduction of Crop Insurance* (152)].

**Shri Yashpal Singh:** I beg to move:

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to supply power to farmers at nominal and cheap rates.* (153)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Land reforms policy towards consolidation of holdings.* (166)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Agricultural Research be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to make available small tractors to farmers.* (174)].

(x) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to preserve the forest wealth of the country.* (175)].

(xi) "That the demand under the head Forest be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to provide more funds for saving forests from natural calamities.* (176)].

(xii) "That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Policy regarding import of foodgrains.* (177)].

(xiii) "That the demand under the head Purchase of Foodgrains be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need for proper storage of wheat imported from U.S.A.* (178)].

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Crisis facing the sugarcane growers on account of the order to sell two-third of the produce to sugar mills which are not paying the money.* (184)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to take uneconomic and badly managed sugar mills to save the sugarcane growers and boost sugarcane production.* (185)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*High licence fee charged for crushing of cane for making gur even for self-consumption.* (186)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to introduce State Trading in foodgrains and to hold the priceline of wheat and rice.* (187)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Difficulties standing in way of utilisation of irrigation water for increasing agriculture.* (188)].

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to eliminate profiteering of middlemen in foodgrains trade and taking over of rice mills.* (189)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to distribute surplus and barren land to agricultural labourers.* (190)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure of land reforms in the States.* (191)].

**Shri Karni Singhji** (Bikaner): I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to mitigate the necessity of dependence on foreign imports of foodgrains.* (192)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to arrest the soaring prices of foodgrains.* (193)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to take adequate measures to avert the serious famine conditions in certain areas of Rajasthan.* (194)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to undertake investigations of sub-soil waters in Rajasthan for utilising them for agricultural purposes.* (198)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to provide exploratory tubewells in Napasar District, Bikaner, for agricultural purposes.* (199)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to make available sufficient quantities of fertilizers to farmers at proper time.* (200)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Animal Husbandry be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to take urgent measures to ensure preservation of the health of some of the best varieties of cattle available in Rajasthan during the present famine conditions.* (203)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to coordinate the Plans of construction of the Rajasthan Canal in such a way as to bring the benefits of the Canal immediately to the agriculturists.* (207)].

**Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** I beg to move:

(i) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure in maintaining balance between prices of raw materials, agricultural produce and factory products.* (208)].

(ii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to evolve a concrete policy to check the rise in prices of foodgrains.* (209)].

(iii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced to Re. 1".

[*Failure to evolve a concrete policy to make the country self-sufficient in foodgrains.* (210)].

(iv) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Failure to take over uneconomic and badly managed sugar mills to save the sugarcane growers and boost sugarcane production* (211)].

(v) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to introduce State Trading in foodgrains and hold the price line of wheat and rice.* (212)].

(vi) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Implementation of small irrigation schemes.* (213)].

(vii) "That the demand under the head Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to avert the crisis facing the sugarcane growers on account of the order to sell two-third of the produce to sugar mills which are not paying the money.* (214)].

(viii) "That the demand under the head Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to supply adequate quantity of fertilizers to the farmers at proper time.* (220)].

(ix) "That the demand under the head Other Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture be reduced by Rs. 100".

[*Need to raise agricultural production in villages by introducing improved techniques in farming.* (221)].

**Mr. Chairman:** These Cut Motions are now before the House.

**श्री विश्राम प्रसाद :** जिन्होंने कट मोशंस मूव किये हैं, क्या उनको भी समय मिलेगा ?

**Mr. Chairman:** That depends on the time available.

**Shri Karni Singhji:** Mr. Chairman, the food situation in the country has now assumed a proportion which is really beginning to worry nearly everybody. I am sure, the hon. Minister must be just as much bothered about it as anybody else. The prices of foodstuffs have perhaps now reached the highest point we have ever seen in our country and it is certainly a matter of great regret and shame to us that these prices on an already over taxed country where the *per capita* income of the citizen is so low are further heaped on them.

Very often we find that the Government take shelter behind the fact that

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famines, floods etc. are responsible for this food situation that we have in the country. I think, we are only shielding ourselves behind this because famines and floods have been taking place in this country for centuries and surely this could not be the only cause. I do admit, of course, that the increase in population in the country is certainly an aggravating factor. Here, I would like to quote the Irrigation and Power Minister in 1952, Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, who is supposed to have said that we would have to add 20 million acres of extra land under cultivation every year if we wanted to take into consideration the increase in population. It would not be out of place if I were to make a few references to facts and figures that are available in the shape of data on food.

First and foremost I would like to focus attention on the imports of foodgrains. Examining the year 1947 when we got our independence, in thousand metric tonnes we imported 2,371 thousand metric tonnes of a total value of Rs. 93·99 crores. Then, these import figures dropped in 1954 and 1955 to 843 and 711 thousands of metric tons but in 1962 you find that these figures are really soaring. In 1962 we imported 3,640 thousand metric tonnes of a value of Rs. 141 crores. Quoting Shri Rao, the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power, on population, in 1951, according to the census, India's population stood at 359·22 million and at 436·42 million in 1961. This increase of roughly seven crores in ten years has certainly created a big problem as far as the food front is concerned.

Now, let us examine some more figures of food consumptions in the shape of calories or nutritional value: India 1800; Japan 2210; Ceylon 2050; West Germany 2940; Egypt 2640 and Pakistan 1810. So, even poor little Pakistan feeds her citizens better than we do. The total food requirements of the country as per the Third Plan are also figures that deserve to be examined. We need 100 million tons by 1966. We will hardly be able to produce 80 million tons which leaves a deficit of 20 million tons. That naturally brings us to the question of Grow More Food and the Intensive and Extensive Cultivation problems that are indeed looming large before the Ministry.

Let us take the question of intensive cultivation. If we want to raise the food production in our country through mechanisation, wider application of fertilisers, good seeds and fuller utilisation of irrigation facilities, we would have to consider some of these factors like *per capita* fertiliser consumption. Now, as I am quoting these figures, as an Indian citizen, it makes me feel ashamed that in every way India is right down at the bottom of the ladder. Let us examine the *per capita* fertiliser consumption: Finland has 52·83 kgs.; Denmark 92·57 kgs.; U.S.S.R. 11·03 kgs.; U.S.A. 39·84 kgs.; Canada 19·67 kgs.; Japan 17·44 kgs.; Taiwan 16·52 kgs. and India 0·86 kgs. Again, India is right down at the bottom of the ladder. It brings us to the question of why Government makes profits on the sale of fertilisers that are produced in public sector concerns. If that be the situation—I stand subject to correction—I sincerely hope that these fertilisers from the public sector factories are sold at 'no profit no loss' basis.

Let us examine another figure, the fertiliser consumption per hectare—I am referring only to agricultural land: U.S.S.R. has 4·03 kgs; United States 13·19 kgs; Japan 233·69 kgs; and India 2·43 kgs. only, right down at the bottom of the ladder. Let us see some more figures, the yield of food per hectare. As far as intensive cultivation is concerned, in the case of United States it is 3.800 kgs; U.S.S.R. 2.400 kgs; Japan 4,700 kgs; China 2,700 kgs and India 1,500 kgs. only, again right down at the bottom of the ladder.

These figures prove that there is sufficient scope for intensive cultivation and I do hope that this matter will be given its due share of importance. Only this morning, we read about the fertiliser factory that is now being planned by the Government of India for Rajasthan and I would like to make an observation that the best location for this factory is near the Suratgarh Farm Hanumangarh where the new Jetsar farm is also coming up and where all the raw materials for fertiliser i.e., gypsum, coal, etc. are readily available. I believe that the Government has a proposal to shift the location of this factory almost 300 miles away south from this place and that will naturally raise the cost of transport.

In addition to intensive cultivation, extensive cultivation also assumes very great importance. The question of greater utilisation of land is a matter to be examined. I shall now, once more, quote a few more figures. The total reported area of the country is about 726 million acres. The area under cultivation is 324 million acres only. The percentage of cultivated area in relation to total area is only 44·06. The irrigated area, according to Dr. Rao, is 70 million acres out of which only 44 per cent is under major and medium irrigation projects and 56 per cent is under minor irrigation projects. We must, therefore, explore the possibilities of further extending irrigation to 100 million acres under major and medium irrigation projects and 75 million acres under minor irrigation projects.

India's food requirements are immense, and taking into consideration the population increase, the task becomes gigantic every minute. But if we were to have a four-pronged attack on this situation by more land being brought under the plough, greater application of fertilisers, better seeds and all the latest technical know-how, more irrigation facilities and more mechanisation in farming, I am sure we would be able to overcome some of these problems and create self-sufficiency in food in the foreseeable future.

I shall just merely refer to the question of sugar shortage. The country produces today 2·436 million tons of sugar, and a great deal of this, I believe, is exported for foreign exchange earning. It is a situation which indeed in causing a great deal of alarm, and I am sure Government have their own reasons why so much sugar is exported. But I would like to observe that whenever there is a shortage in any product, a certain amount of mass hysteria takes place and hoarding also takes place resulting in further shortages. I would like to suggest that perhaps, as far as sugar is concerned, we could consider the use of synthetic sweetening agents. I have given it a try myself, and I feel that in the case of acute shortages, these can certainly be used as a standby, and if products of the saccharine group like 'Sweeten' etc. could be mass-produced and sold to the citizen at very cheap prices as compared with those of sugar, at least the hysteria in the minds of the people could be averted.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will it be cheaper?

**Shri Karni Singhji:** If it is mass-produced, the price can be brought down. But I am in no position to give the comparative figures in regard to price.

Now, I would like to make a brief reference to the Rajasthan famine, which, as you know, has been discussed on the floor of this House many times. The hon. Ministers opposite certainly deserve to be congratulated for what they have done for Rajasthan. In fact, they have stood by the poor people there who are afflicted by the famine. But for the fact that the Ministry at the Centre has rendered so much help and the fact that my brother Members here were good enough to take so much interest in the Rajasthan famine, I am sure the machinery of the

[Shri Karni Singhji]

Rajasthan Government would never have moved fast enough to alleviate the distress of the people. But I believe the situation is somewhat under control now. However, I would like to place before the House some problems that might have escaped the attention of Government and which they may take into consideration once again.

First and foremost, we would like to thank the United States Government for their PL-480 fodder that they are giving to Rajasthan, and I would repeat what I said once in a short-notice question, that we would very strongly recommend that the Government of India take over the entire distribution of this in order to see that the poor people get it exactly where the need arises and local politics do not come in the way.

Three million people in the northern and north-western Rajasthan are today in the grip of famine. 4,000 villages in the area covering about 45,000 square miles and 16 out of 26 districts of Rajasthan are in the grip of severe famine. Road construction work has been started at many places, but it has been pointed out that unless the road construction work is completed before the monsoon, a great deal of the work will be undone and a lot of Government money wasted. Famine labour, I was given to understand fairly reliably, is now often not paid up to three or four weeks, and if the under-nourished impoverished famine labourer is deprived of his wages for a month, it is a matter of much shame. Out of a total of 4½ lakhs population in the Bikaner district alone, which is in the grip of famine, only 23,000 persons have so far been provided with relief whereas at least 75 to 80 per cent of the population need to be provided with relief immediately.

The other amenities that are required in the famine area are as follows. At present, no cheap grain shops have been set up there, and no adequate shelter has been provided for the labour to be protected from the scorching sun. Adequate medical relief has not been provided to the labour there, and once the hot weather sets in, the dangers of maladies like cholera are always present, and the lives of a lot of people may be at stake. Arrangements for the supply of potable water, that is, water in pots, have not been made properly. As you know, Sir, a lot of this famine area lies in the area known as the brackish water belt where even your wells will not give you drinking water. Therefore, some sort of arrangement has to be made for this purpose immediately.

Spinning centres are required in the vilages for those who are not physically fit. Another observation which has been made in the past, and which I would repeat now, is to extend the Rajasthan Canal Project to Kandla and provide work to the famine striken labourers.

I would once again like to make a reference to the drinking water problems in Rajasthan in the brackish water area, a question which I have raised now for almost eleven to twelve years on the floor of the House.

As you know, the Rajasthan Canal is going to irrigate the border; along the Indo-Pakistan borderline to the extent of almost 400 miles. This gigantic Canal when it goes through and past the brackish water area will naturally give people living in that area some hopes of being able to get drinking water. These people in a belt of 100 miles by 50 miles have to go 10 to 20 miles every day in the hot weather to get drinking water. For the last 50 years, drinking water was supplied to them by rail wagons from Bikaner City. This matter was brought up on the floor of the House often. We have the support of the Prime Minister on this. But now I

am given to understand that after having accepted this proposition, the baby is being tossed between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Irrigation and Power. I believe the entire project, unfortunately, is lying in cold storage and it may be another year or so before a project report will be available, and this matter may then be taken up. I sincerely hope that in view of the interest that the Prime Minister has taken and on grounds of humanitarianism and the socialism that we believe in, it would become our paramount duty to see that drinking water is supplied to humanity throughout our country.

The cattle feed problem is causing a great deal of concern, because a lot of cattle would have to go without the necessary fodder. Here I would like to quote from the latest report, I have received.

> "Assuming that the Government has to arrange for 50 per cent of cattle at the rate of 7 seers per day, the quantity required per month would be 2 lakh tons, and for the next five months 10 lakh tons. The arrangements made in this behalf do not exceed even 15 per cent of the needs."

What is going to happen to the cattle if they cannot get enough fodder?

As you know, on the borders of Pakistan, Rajasthan has some of the finest Rathi breed of cows and a lot of them are going to face extinction. I sincerely hope that the Government will take some steps to see that adequate fodder is available to them.

Fodder depots have been opened at certain places, but unfortunately no vehicular arrangements are possible. Unless these are ensured, fodder cannot be moved into the deserts. So I hope that this matter would likewise be considered.

Rajasthan is used to famine. We are a tough people and we have learnt to live with our famines. But this is an unprecedented famine and it is only through the help of Government that the people can tide over the next three or four months of hardship. I know that the Government of India are anxious, and I would once more on behalf of the millions of Rajasthanis convey to the Union Government our grateful thanks for the help given to us, and I hope that they would keep the Rajasthan Government on their toes so that they function as hard as the Government of India.

We have learnt to live with the food problem too. It is a matter that has caused us a great deal of concern.

I would like to make a general observation before I conclude and that is that one of the greatest needs in our country today is to create a sense of participation in the minds of our millions. Every citizen in the country must begin to feel that his task, in whatever field it may be, is as important as that of any MP here or the Minister himself. If millions and millions of people in our country begin to feel that the task of building up a new India is theirs as much as anybody else's, I am sure we will achieve our self sufficiency in food and in everything else very much quicker.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray** (Malda): Mr. Chairman, the rate of our economic growth is 2·4 today while the rate of increase of population is 2·3, and for the former the midterm appraisal of the Plan has held agriculture mainly responsible. We have heard a good deal in the three Plans about the need for agricultural production to be increased. What does the Ministry's report say? It says that the production of foodgrains declined by 2·8 per cent from 81 million tons in 1961-62 to 78·7 million tons in 1962-63. The decline in rice production is by 2·8 million tons and in wheat by 0·12 million tons over the same period.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

These figures are eloquent. The mid-term appraisal did hold out some kind of hope for the future, and said that the amplitude of fluctuation in the downward trend had been somewhat reduced.

**16.00 hrs.**

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This Report also shows expectation of a good harvest, but these have been belied as we can see from the trends before us.

But before I go on to say anything on this point, I would like to ask the hon. Minister why it is not possible to get up-to-date agricultural statistics today. The kharif crop came out some time in October/November, but there are no statistics available about it, so that when we speak today we have the actual figures not of some time back but of today. I can understand that all figures cannot be compiled all at once, but I fail to understand why a simple thing as the assessment of the kharif crop is not given to us even in March, when it started coming out in October/November.

I have not very much time at my disposal, but I would like to say, first of all, a few words about the agricultural front, particularly our failure of achievement in spite of the package programme, in spite of crash programmes. I have no doubt that the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture is very serious, as also the State Governments for that matter, but somehow, whatever we do, we do not seem to advance on this front. We are dependant on the vagaries of nature; unfortunately, in the midst of the Third Plan we do not find even nature to be as bountiful as she might be, and that is why we have run into so many difficulties.

I would like to dwell on two points on the agricultural front. The first is the unutilised labour force, about which the UN team on agriculture wrote long ago. In spite of this emergency in the country, when the enthusiasm of the entire people was behind us, why is it we have failed, signally failed, to utilise in any large or adequate measure, this labour force in the rural areas for increasing agricultural production, which is one of the main planks on which the twin objectives of defence and development rest? In spite of all that the Agricultural Ministry in the Centre or the States, or the community development are doing, about which we hear so much, how is it that our achievements in this direction are also low? How is it that in the rural areas, idle labour still remains unutilised, when many small things like minor irrigation, contour bunding, levelling of roads etc. require to be done on a much larger scale? It is true that something is being done, but not on a comprehensive scale, so that we can show achievements in some measure.

Coming to land reforms, we speak so much about the tiller of the soil being the owner of the land, but in spite of zamindari abolition, in spite of all that has been done to make land available for re-distribution, this re-distribution has not taken place in any adequate measure. Why is it that title rights on land are not being given to the cultivators. This has disastrous consequences. It is not merely a question that we have failed to redistribute the land as a measure of social justice, but because of this lack of firmness in being able to implement our policy, we are today faced with a very bad situation regarding increase in agricultural production on these lands which are being unutilised or badly utilised. Again, fragmentation continues and in spite of some areas where things have improved, we find that no proper or adequate steps are being taken. I think the reorientation of the farmer or the cultivator to the new ideas has not taken place adequately because, are those who go round giving them

seeds and fertilisers in anyway trying to understand and appreciate themselves what they are taught to preach? If they cannot or do not understand themselves, they cannot imbue that desire, that enthusiasm, in the cultivator in an adequate measure.

Having said this, I may also say that I know that efforts are made. I know that in some areas things have gone ahead. I look to the State of Madras or Punjab and I would say that there are areas where things have improved and if that can be done in some areas, why not that be so in other areas in this country? If some States can go ahead, why should others be allowed to remain behind?

Sir, we have spoken often about this question of prices. I just want to give statistics of the index numbers of the cost of living in India, as compared to some principlal foreign countries. I am giving the figures from the *Agricultural Situation in India* issued by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture. Taking 1948 as the base year, we find that in India the index number of food crops was 78 in 1953 and in 1963 it rose to 111; for cost of living, it was 82 in 1953 and 113 in 1963. In the USA, where the standards of living are so high, for foodgrains, it was 92 in 1953 and it rose to 102 in 1963; the cost of living rose from 93 in 1953 to 105 in 1963. Similar was the position in Canada. In the United Kingdom, in 1953, for foodgrains, it was 95, and for cost of living it was 94; and they rose to 104 and 112 respectively in 1963. Perhaps these figures speak more eloquently than any words could as to what the position is in regard to the rise in the price of foodgrains even in comparison to countries with much higher purchasing power. Even in the third Five Year Plan, we have stated and repeated it often that in the case of food prices and the price of essential consumer goods, these must be available at low rates even if it means subsidies. I am sure that the new Minister who has only come a few months back and who has a reputation of being a person of energetic action and of clear thinking, is also giving his mind to this matter. But, at the same time, I would like to tell him that the time presses, and if something is not done soon and adequately, we shall be in a much worse position than we have been in the past. The wholesale price is up by 7:2 per cent and this rise is still going up and up and up.

Then, I have never understood one point, namely, why the Government does not seem to have implemented long term and short term policies on various matters, or if it has a policy, why it does not implement it. For instance, about agricultural planning, there is just a little mention in the report, but the Ministry's report does not say whether in agricultural planning there is any kind of planning regarding the type of crops that are to be grown in certain areas and the type of crops that are to be grown in certain other areas. I have pointed out before, and I repeat again about the jute crop in West Bengal. Jute is an essentiality because it is a foreign exchange earner; it makes an area a deficit area which could otherwise have been also a rice growing area with a surplus yield. What is our over-all planning in this matter? Or, do we continue to live from hand to mouth as we have done in the past?

Speaking about the rice position in West Bengal last year we saw how difficult was the position and how we failed both in anticipation and later on in meeting the position properly. In this context, I am reminded of one thing. In this House, one of the Ministers—I do not remember who said it—twitted the people of West Bengal rather of Calcutta, because they did not like the quality of rice that was supplied in fair-price shops. Today in Delhi there are large number of complaints about the type of wheat that is supplied in fair-price shops.

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

The Minister has made a statement regarding the wheat zones which have been introduced, I have only one or two points to submit in regard to this. Firstly, I do not know whether having so many zones is a good thing. I would request him to look into it, because certain things are accentuated when the number of zones is large. For instance, the surplus States have a tendency to dictate to the deficit State and I know it from the experience in my own area. I think the hesitancy shown by the Minister himself the other day in reply to a question whether we should do State-trading on a no-profit-no-loss basis is the answer to the question. Today when the zones are being set up, can the Minister tell us without any hesitancy that no surplus State is going to take advantage of it and try to make something out of the deficit States in wheat? That is one of the things to be taken into account.

I also want to ask the Minister why is there this hesitancy when the situation warrants it to bring in controls and rationing of some kind? I have suggested earlier in regard to West Bengal and I make that suggestion now. It is not an original suggestion on my part, but one which was made by a former Minister of Food, the late Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who was a man who de-controlled food and who said that certain cities of this country should be cordoned off and rationing introduced. There is a lot of value behind that suggestion. Today the tendency is that the rural population which does not own land is deprived of any food at low prices. The tendency is for food to go to the cities and the cities consume larger quantities. They have also a better purchasing power. So, in order to prevent this thing, to prevent black-marketing and hoarding that is going on a pace and to prevent profiteering, I think if the cities and towns are fed from the stocks that come from outside and if the cities are cordoned off and rationing is introduced, then perhaps we might be able to go ahead on this account. When we have an economy of shortage, we must be able to meet the challenge of this tremendous profiteering on prices that is going on.

I might also say that I fully endorse the policy of the Government in giving price support to the actual cultivator, but is that being achieved and to what extent? I do not think that giving price support to those who produce wheat or rice means that the middleman shall make as much profit as he likes, while it does not benefit the cultivator for whom it is meant. I do not think that giving price support to the cultivator is only from the point of view of seeing that he increases production by giving him an incentive, but also because it was the just thing to be done. The middlemen profit as they like and the consumers, not only in the cities but more especially in the rural areas, where there is a large amount of agricultural labour owning no land of their own, suffer. I know that in independent India we will not allow any man to die of starvation. For that, large amounts of money have been spent on relief, at the cost of our exchequer and at the cost of our self-respect, because thereby we create a nation of beggars. When we fail to utilise this labour to the great job of increasing food production and we provide them with relief whenever occasion arises so that famine may not actually come, we naturally create a nation of beggers. This is the position that we faced in eastern India and we are facing here today.

I hope the new Minister, with a new outlook, will be able to face this problem and find solutions, because year after year when these Demands come up we find the same position repeated either in one area of the country or the other.

With these words, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants that are before the House.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Surendranath Dwivedy.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy** *rose*—

**श्री विभूति मिश्र** (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि फुड डिबेट पर समय बढ़ा दिया जाय । यह ६ घंटे में पूरा नहीं होगा । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस के लिए शनिवार का पूरा समय दे दिया जाय और द्विवेदी जी का जो बिल है वह आगे की तारीख के लिए बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : इस पर तीन घंटे का समय बढ़ा दिया जाय ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : खाद्य मंत्रालय के लिये दस घंटे का समय होना चाहिए ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : बारह घंटे का समय इसके लिए दिया जाय ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय** : एक बात का मेम्बर साहबान को खयाल रखना चाहिये कि ६ घंटे हमने इस पर पहले भी खर्च किये हैं । अब जैसा कि कहा गया कि यह मजमून बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है तो समय कितना भी बढ़ा दिया जाय कुछ लोग तो बोलने से रह ही जायेंगे । अब अगर इस डिबेट को बढ़ाने की माननीय सदस्यों के पास कोई तजवीज हों तो वे हाउस के सामने लायें ।

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti** (Dhanbad): Half-a-dozen Ministers will intervene. Why should we not have 12 hours? What is your objection, Sir, in extending the time to 12 hours? Other Members are also expected to speak. Why should you, Sir, step in to say that it should not be extended to 12 hours?

**Mr. Speaker:** Because the House has authorised me to finish the whole thing in a certain time. That is why I step in to limit the time.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** The House had fixed more time for the Demands relating to the Posts and Telegraphs Department, but the discussions collapsed, the whole debate fell through at 1-00 P.M.

**Mr. Speaker:** We could only save half-an-hour there. But I would like to point out that those who have spoken during the earlier debate should not try to speak now. There are other hon. Members who want to participate.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** (Nominated Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I would like to suggest that we continue this debate on Saturday and the hon. Minister, Shri Swaran Singh, may reply on Monday.

**Mr. Speaker:** That would automatically come.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** The non-official business may be carried over to the next day.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** We do not agree.

**Mr. Speaker:** If it is agreed that the non-official business may not be taken up on Saturday, I have no objection.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, we do not agree.

**Shri S. S. More:** May I request you, Sir, to restore the practice of catching your eye. It is all becoming a chit-fund business, and that is the sole cause of want of quorum in the House.

**Shri Radhelal Vyas** (Ujjain): I support it.

**Mr. Speaker:** That I will do. Now, what is the proposal so far as this is concerned?

**An Hon. Member:** It may be extended by three hours.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am prepared to exclude the time taken by the Minister from this.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** The House may sit for an hour more on Saturday.

**Mr. Speaker:** If the House is prepared, I have no objection

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri Khadilkar** (Khed): As you have rightly pointed, it was debated once. This is the second debate. So, the same points are covered, more or less. What is the point in repeating them?

**Shri Radhelal Vyas:** There are many points which are not covered.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, would the House be prepared to sit for one hour after 5.30 p.m., that is, upto 6-30 p.m.?

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** Then, we will sit up to 6-30 p.m.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** I hope it is applicable to Saturday also.

**Some Hon. Members:** Yes.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, on a point of clarification. When will the non-official business be taken up on Saturday?

**Mr. Speaker:** At 4 O'Clock and it will go upto 6-30 p.m. Now Shri Dwivedy.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Mr. Speaker, when I look at the miserable failure in our food and agriculture front, I wonder whether this huge amount of Rs. 358.35 crores of expenditure is being utilised for any useful purpose. I do not blame the Ministers as such for this failure. I have nothing against the present set of Ministers, who are good well-meaning sincere gentlemen. But, because of the bottleneck on the food front, our entire economy is at a stagnating stage and the only scapegoats are the Ministers. One after the other, the Food Ministers are removed as if that was the only reason why this Ministry failed to achieve its targets fixed in the Plan or decided from time to time.

If you go through these reports, you will find that the failure has been on all fronts. They have themselves admitted it in their reports because these are facts. In the case of foodgrains we find that the shortfall is 2·3 million tons I will take two major foodgrain crops. In the case of rice the shortfall is 2·8 million tons and in the case of wheat ·9 million tons. There is a decline of 3·3 per cent in the overall agricultural production. There is failure in the case of all major agricultural crops except raw cotton.

What has been the effect of this faillure on our economy? We find there is an adverse effect on the national income and the rate of economic growth in this country. The annual growth rate has declined by 2 per cent in 1962-63, which means the country's economic growth is lagging behind even the growth of population in this country.

When we debated this problem last time, the Planning Commission expressed concern and the members here expressed concern that for three years the agricultural situation has been stagnating and deteriorating, but the Ministers came forward to say that stagnation is also considered progress because the production rate was slow ten years back and for three years if we are able at least to keep it at a particular stage where it does not go down that is also very significant success.

It was also pointed out about rice. I will concentrate my remarks mostly on rice, wheat and other things; I do not want to go into all the aspects of food production. When it was pointed out that the rice situation is also not very encouraging, the predecessor of the present Food Minister boldly announced, "So far as rice is concerned, we have enough rice; we shall be producing more and maybe, after two or three years, it may be given to me to come to the House and say that we are stopping

bringing rice from outside because we are bound to be self-sufficient in rice sooner than we expect". This is the bold assertion that was made.

He promised that the entire policy for which he was working was that it should be farmer-oriented. There was a great applause in the House when he emphatically stated that it was the farmer who was his primary concern; that he was going to give him all facilities and that all other interests were secondary from his point of view. But the policy that they have followed so far is that instead of making it farmer-oriented it has become more and more foreign-oriented. The change of Ministers does not change the policy. Even the present Minister, I am told, will shortly make a sojourn in America for begging more rice and other foodstuffs.

Why is this happening? It is because we do not have an integrated administration and there is no integrated food price policy. When there is no production, necessarily it leads to a perpetual shortage of foodgrains and other agricultural products. Production can only be increased if the peasant, the agriculturist, is assured of complete security of his land as also an adequate return on his labour.

Now, what are we finding? It is really a disgrace that 36 per cent of the foreign aid that we receive for this country is spent on purchase of foodgrains. If you look at the import figures right from the year 1961, you will find that we spent Rs. 129 crores in 1961, Rs. 141 crores in 1962 and Rs. 183 crores in 1963. From 1957-58 probably we have spent more than Rs. 1,000 crores for importing foodgrains. I am not going into the other details of shipping freight and how the foreign ships are taking freight etc. But the fact remains that this is the position in this country. I do not think any self-respecting country will tolerate such a position. Economic aid—we would like to have it from USA; military aid— we go to USA; technical aid—we go to USA and for food also we depend on them. I do not know whether ultimately we we are mortgaging our country to the foreign interests although we shout so much against it. This is a matter of grave concern.

I am sorry that these reports which have indicated failure in all respects have not indicated any positive steps that they are going to take. They have only blamed the weather and the monsoon conditions. That is a very facile explanation that we always hear. When asked, "Why this failure?" they say, "It is not on account of us; we are doing our best; but it is because of the monsoon."

I want to impress one thing upon you before I go into other things. Today the peasant in this country, so far as the administration is concerned, does not know which is the authority to whom he should go so that all his needs could be made available to him and his grievences could be listened to. The entire administration is bifurcated or divided into so many ministries and departments not only at the Centre but right from the village below to the District, State and Centre. There is division of responsibility and people do not know whom to approach and whose responsibility it is. When we say that there is lack of food production, there are no land reforms, the supply position is not good—if all these things are brought out—the Agriculture Minister would say, "What can I do? The land reforms are the responsibility of the States and about the fair price shops, it is they who are to do it." Then, what is the function of the Central Ministry? Is it merely a supply agency, a company, which would bring food from foreign countries and distribute it and then its responsibility ceases? It has some definite responsibility. It was suggested here—and the demand has been made very often—let all these Ministries working at cross purposes get united with Agriculture Ministry and let there be

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one unified administrative unit both at the Centre and in the States. What have we done? They have resisted this. They have, somehow or other, managed to give supervision to the Food and Agriculture Minister over some of the Ministries which are existing independently. I do not understand this. Ultimately what have they done? I will come to that later Now, even after doing that, they appointed a committee. When the emergency came, it was said that the Food and Agriculture Minister should have the emergency powers and he should take this subject of food on war footing and try to organise it during the emergency because next to defence comes food. I say, first food and then defence.

Then, Sir, the previous Food Minister had advised the States to have two Committees, one the Production Committee presided over by the Chief Minister of a State and the other the Coordination Committee presided over by the Chief Secretary. Another Committee at the Centre was formed and my friend Dr. Ram Subhag Singh was the Chairman. This Committee thought:

> "It is necessary to give a single organisation unit both the responsibility for and authority over the basic factors of production as well as the several extension and cooperative services in rural areas . . . There should be clear cut definition and enforcement of specific responsibilities on the part of each agency and functionary at various levels . . ."

This Committee was formed. They made certain recommendations and the Chief Ministers and others were associated in this Committee. They made valuable recommendations. I would say, some of them are ambitious recommendations also. They made the recommendations which were forwarded to the different Chief Ministers on October 18, 1963 and in November the National Development Council meets. The National Development Council did not take into consideration this very important aspect of it. But they decided to have an Agricultural Board presided over by the Food Minister with which some of the State Ministers and others would be associated.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** No, no.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Even in regard to the recommendation of this Committee that I have before me, that is, for the single unified administrative unit in the State sphere, let alone district and other spheres, only two States have implemented it, that is, Punjab and Rajasthan. The other one is Andhra. What has it done? It has formed another different committeeto go into the question. States like Madras, Mysore and Gujarat have stated, "There is no need of it. We had this but it becomes unwieldy and we do not want it." It is the States where there is the bottle-neck. If that is the response, I do not know what is happening to the recommendations of this Committee where they say, we not only want it here at the Centre but we want Production Committees at the village level, at the block level and all that. I do not know. Actually, there is no initiative, no leadership and the States today are interested more in other matters than in this very important aspect of agricultural production. I say, was there a need of such committees? I would like to know from the Ministry as to what happened to the recommendations of the Agricultural Administration Committee of 1958. If that Committee's recommendations were implemented in all spheres, there would not have been any such jumble as it is on the food front and in the administration. This is one aspect of the question where they have not been able to effect any co-ordination at the top level, let alone what is going on on the actual production front.

Then, I come to the question of prices. What is the price policy of Government? They are toying with this policy. Every time this matter is raised here, and some question is raised here and there, some committee is appointed. A committee was appointed in 1957 and it was entrusted with this very task, namely to find out long-term and immediate remedies for a firm price policy. The committee had made two salient recommendations. One was that there should be a foodgrains stabilisation organisation and a price stabilisation board. They had also advocated that some of the surplus areas producing rice and wheat, such as Punjab and Orissa should be cordoned off. Of course, Government are now trying to introduce that in a different manner. But I want to know why Government have not thought it fit to accept these very recommendations of the committee but have allowed matters to drift. And now they are talking of socialisation of this trade and that trade.

After all, that committee did not advocated any radical measures. They advocated only limited procurement. They advocated progressive and planned socialisation of wholesale trade in foodgrains. But nothing is being done in that direction. After all, these are no new things. In Burma, whose economy entirely depends on rice, they have constituted a State Marketing Board which purchases rice inside the country at a certain rate and releases it at a stabilised price to the people inside the country, and this boards is responsible for exporting rice to other countries.

**16.35 hrs.**

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Sir, whenever the question of price comes up, it is always said that there is a conflict between the consumers and the agriculturists. I say that this is not a fact. There is no conflict between them, because, in this country, a large bulk of the agriculturists consists of small agriculturists who, although they produce, have also to purchase things for their own needs. So, there is no conflict. Some of these people having just one acre of land have also to purchase foodgrains for their own needs. So, there is no question of a conflict between the consumers and the agriculturists.

I am sure that if a remunerative and reasonable price is given to the agriculturists, not only will the consumers be satisfied, but the agriculturists will also work with greater enthusiasm and there will also be stabilisation of prices of other items. This is a very important thing.

**Shri Ranga:** But this Government would not do that.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Merely giving price support would not do. They should not fix any price arbitrarily. Even in the case of industrial raw materials, the prices are not fixed. As my hon. friend Shrimati Renuka Ray has said with reference to jute, I know it for a fact that the jute-growers in Orissa do not get the price fixed. Rs. 30 has been fixed at Calcutta only. These jute-growers in Orissa get only Rs. 22 or 23. This bears no relation to the cost of production and no relation to the increased wages for labour also today. Government have fixed an arbitrary rate in order to cater to the interests of the industrialists and not the peasants. The peasantry today consists of the largest private sector of individual owners; there are 65 millions of them.

**Shri Ranga:** Self-employed people.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** And they are unorganised. Government do not have any policy which will encourage them. I do not think that the present policy is going to succeed.

We know that in the USA although the percentage of farmers is only 12, and in England the percentage is 10 per cent, they have given subsidy to the wheat-growing peasants, and thereby been able to export wheat to other countries. In America, they pay Rs. 33 per maund of paddy. Even in Japan which has a stabilised economy

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only because of the agricultural production and because of the incentive given to the agriculturists—although she can buy, if she needs, food articles from other countries at a much cheaper rate—they give Rs. 22 per maund of paddy to the peasants. That is how they have built up their economy.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** His time is up.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** How many minutes have I taken, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** About 20 minutes.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** I am the only speaker from my Party.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The total time has also been extended.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** When we discuss these Demands, leaders of Groups generally get 20—30 minutes. But I will try to be brief.

The way we have built up our economy has no relationship with how other countries have built up theirs. Those countries, which are predominantly agricultural countries, have built up their economy by giving incentives to the peasants in the shape of better prices and other facilities.

So let the Government first of all decide in its own mind whether it wants to industrialise this country at the cost of the peasantry. This is impossible in this country. We have to see that our peasants also become active participants in the growth of our entire economy.

**Shri Ranga:** They want to force the peasants to do that.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** His master's voice!

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Let us first decide what is the policy we should adopt. What do we find in villages? There are no marketing facilities, no security of tenure. It is not a question of only the big landowners, which you think of. They are thinking of co-operative farming, this and that. I have no quarrel with it. I want that co-operative farming should be increased as much as you can on a voluntary basis. But the main point is not co-operative farming. The main point is that 65 million of individual owners of land in this country must feel that they will produce so that they get the benefit and it is a profitable business to them and they can also contribute to the national economy. But they are burdened with taxes. They have no control over the States. What are the States doing? Many of them, in their zeal for more resources, more avenues of revenues, feel they can tax the peasants instead of tapping other sources. They are going to increase the land revenue paid by the peasants to the extent of 200 per cent and even 300 per cent in some places. Do you think the peasants would have any heart in putting their labour for more production in the country in such circumstances?

Let Government again examine the price policy. The first thing they have to decide is to see how production can be stepped up. That is another aspect of it.

In this country, we have many small holders, landless labourers—about 50 million. 38 per cent of the cultivators have one acre or less land. How can you ignore them? That is the main point. It has to be realised that with the present policy agricultural planning in this country can never succeed.

What is the rate of growth? It has been pointed out by the National Council of Applied Economic Research that the minimum increase in agricultural production we want in this country is 5 per cent, if we really want the Fourth Plan to operate from a stable position. In the last 13 years

the growth has been only 3·5 per cent of which 50 per cent has been achieved on account of increase in acreage of land. Now there is very little scope so far as that is concerned. We have reached the figure of 79 or 80 million tons. Who has achieved this?—actually the peasants. In 1949-50, before your Plans, the yield per acre was 500 lbs., whereas in 1961-62 it was 620 lbs. It has gradually increased. If anybody has given it to you, it is the peasant. There is no scope, as I said, for further acreage coming under cultivation. The only question is intensification of cultivation, and also increase in the yield per acre.

How can you increase this yield per acre? Merely giving fertilisers is not enough. In Parliament we discuss too much about chemical fertilisers, as if that is the only bottleneck. They blame not only the weather, they blame the peasant also, saying that he uses a primitive plough, he is not utilising water etc. I do not want to go into the details of the irrigation potential that is not being used. It is not being used because there is bifurcation of responsibility, and because of high water charges that are imposed on the peasants.

**Shri Ranga:** And betterment levy.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** You want to encourage industry, for which you have built industrial estates, you give them electricity, subsidy etc., so that a small entrepreneur may start his industry in order to contribute to our industrial growth, but if you put a little water into the land of the peasant, of which he has been deprived for ages, you immediately want that he must pay the cost of the scheme that has given him water. This is an industry-oriented policy which will kill the peasantry, and ultimately bring ruin to the entire economy of this country.

We bring fertilisers from other countries. We also complain that our own fertiliser production has not increased, but without water how can these fertilisers be used? They will only eat away the crop instead of giving more production. The Cuttack Rice Research Institute, which is under the Ministry of Agriculture, experimented on this, and they have shown that continuous application of green manure alone increased the yield of paddy per acre from 2,500 to 3,500 maunds in a period of five years.

So, the plough is not to be blamed. As in Japan, it is the small cultivator who will give you more production, rather than tractors or mechanised cultivation. We must devise means in this country, so that the peasantry, without putting in more finances and without depending on outside help, using these green manures and other things made available to them, put their energy into it to produce more yield per acre.

For instance, in Madras State we find an almost even growth of production. Why does it not happen in other States? It is because too much emphasis has been laid on the wrong things, we have been a slave to this idea of mechanisation, intensification, chemical fertilisers etc., instead of using the methods which have been proved over the ages by the peasant, and these are bringing wrong results to the country.

I would, therefore, at the end say that if this Ministry wants to prove that it is worth its existence, it must indicate and take firm steps to concretise its policies and its approach in regard not only to the peasantry but also in regard to taxation, water, marketing and other highly important needs of the peasantry. Then only the Minister will be justified in asking us to support his Demands for Grants. Otherwise, I am afraid that after a few months or years—I do not want that to happen—he will probably have the same fate as his predecessor. I do not want it to happen; and we will co-operate with him fully to see that the peasant comes forward to contribute his mite to the national growth of this country.

**श्रीमती सत्य भामा देवी** (जहानाबाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय के लिए बजट की जो मांग रक्खी गई है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करती हूं । लेकिन इसके साथ मैं अपना कुछ विचार रखना चाहती हूं । आशा है, हमारे खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री उस पर ध्यान देंगे ।

पिछले कई वर्षों से हमारे देश में अनाज की कमी और खेती की पैदावार को लेकर सदन में और सदन के बाहर भी बड़ी चर्चा रही है । हमारा देश मुख्य रूप से खेती करने वाला देश है और बड़ा भी है । खेती की हमारी परम्परा भी पुरानी है । आजादी मिलने के बाद से हम दो पंचवर्षीय योजना पूरी कर चुके । तीसरी भी चल रही है । बड़े बड़े काम हुए हैं और हो रहे हैं । लेकिन यह कितने ताज्जुब की बात है कि इतनी सारी योजनाओं और कामों के बाद भी हम भर पेट खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं पैदा कर सकते । फिर हम कैसे दुनिया में यह दावा कर सकते हैं कि हमारी योजना सफल रही है । योजना की सफलता की सबसे बड़ी निशानी तो यही होती कि हम देश का पेट भर सकते । लेकिन यह नहीं हुआ । पैदावार कोई खास नहीं बढ़ सकी । १९५८–५९ में हमने ७७० लाख टन अनाज पैदा किया और चार साल बाद १९६२–६३ में ७८७ लाख टन पैदावार हुई । क्या बढ़ोत्तरी हुई ? इस साल भी इससे कोई बहुत सुधार होने की आशा नहीं लगती ।

चूंकि देश के अनाज से हमारा पेट नहीं भर पाता, इसलिए बाहर के देशों से हम अनाज लेते हैं । हम विदेशों के सामने मुहताज बने रहते हैं । और मुसीबत तो यह है कि हमें हर साल अनाज खरीदने के लिए विदेशों को अधिक ही धन देना पड़ रहा है । श्रीमन, १९६१ में हमने बाहर से १२९ करोड़ रुपये का अनाज खरीदा । १९६२ में १४१ करोड़ का खरीदना पड़ा और फिर १९६३ में हमें इसके लिए १८३ करोड़ रुपये से भी अधिक देना पड़ा है । हम आगे जा रहे हैं या पीछे, समझ में नहीं आता ।

योजना का लाभ किस को कहा जाय ? क्या कागजी घोड़े दौड़ाने से काम चलेगा ? नहीं, हम को तो ऐसे ठोस उपाय करने होंगे जिससे पैदावार जल्दी ही इतनी बढ़े कि कम से कम देश का पेट तो भरे । योजना कागज पर नहीं, खेतों में चलानी होगी । तभी काम बनेगा ।

श्रीमन पिछले कुछ समय से अनाज की कीमतें बहुत बढ़ रही हैं । वे आसमान को छू रही हैं । इसके चलते जीवन की दूसरी चीजों का भी मोल बढ़ा है । गरीब लोगों का तो जीना भी दूभर हो रहा है । उधर किसान को फसल की पूरी मजूरी नहीं मिलती इधर खाने वाले को भरपूर अनाज ठीक दर से नहीं मिलता । इसकी रोकथाम सरकार को करनी होगी । अनाज के मोल कहीं पर स्थिर करने होंगे ताकि किसान को मजूरी भी मिले और लोगों को खाने के लिए सस्ता अनाज भी मिले । लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बुनियादी बात यह है कि खेती की पैदावार बढ़े । मैं इसके लिए मन्त्री महोदय के सामने कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहूंगी ।

अभी भी हमारे अधिकांश किसान भगवान के भरोसे खेतीबाड़ी करते और चलाते हैं । यह भरोसा आज के आदमी के लिए ठीक नहीं लगता । सिंचाई के साधनों का पूरा इन्तजाम होना ही चाहिए । मैं समझती हूं कि बड़ी बड़ी सिंचाई योजनाएं अपनी जगह पर ठीक हो सकती हैं लेकिन आप खेतों को कुएं, तालाब, पोखरे, पाइन वगैरह छोटी छोटी सिंचाई योजनाओं से अधिक लाभ मिल सकता है । इसके लिए गांवों में अगर सरकार सहायता करती है तो बहुत सा काम तो खुद किसान कर लेंगे । इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि छोटी और मंझोली सिंचाई योजनाओं का काम हमारा खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय अपने हाथ में ले ले किसानों को इसके लिए भरपूर

मदद दे और उनसे भी मदद देने को कहे । किसान इसमें खुश होंगे । छोटी-छोटी नदियों से पाइन और पनाले निकाले जा सकते हैं । छोटी और मंझोली सिंचाई योजनाओं के बारे में बड़ा विस्तृत कार्यक्रम बनना चाहिए । लेकिन यह कार्यक्रम केन्द्र नहीं बनायेगा । न ही राज्य सरकारें बनायेंगी । यह तो जिले जिले में बने और फिर सबका मिला जुला ढांचा तैयार हो । इससे बड़ा काम हो सकता है । हमारे अपने जिले में, गया जिले में फल्गु, तिलैया, तुंगी आदि नदियां हैं । फिर भी वहां सूखा पड़ता है । कई जगहों पर पानी नहीं है । मई जून जुलाई में लोग पानी के लिए तरसते हैं । बड़ी मुश्किल से तीन बजे से पानी के लिए लाइन में लग जाने के बाद उनकी बारी आती है और उनको पानी मिल पाता है । इस तरह से कैसे यह आशा की जा सकती है कि खाद्य का उत्पादन बढ़े, कैसे अन्न का उत्पाद बढ़ सकता है । हमारे यहां धान, पान आदि सभी चीजें होती हैं । मिटटी भी बहुत अच्छी है । फिर भी जब तक पानी का प्रबन्ध न हो तब तक सब सूना रहेगा । जिस तरह से शरीर तो हो लेकिन प्राण नहीं हों तो उस व्यक्ति के लिए कुछ नहीं है, उसी तरह की हालत आज गया जिले वालों की हो रही है । इस ओर आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये ।

**17.00 hrs.**

अन्त में मैं इस बात को जोर देकर दुहराना चाहती हूं कि खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्रालय पर देश की बुनियादी जिम्मेदारी है । अगर उसे नहीं निभाया गया तो योजना हमारी सफल नहीं मानी जाएगी । सबसे बड़ा काम देश का पेट भरना है । तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा और खतरों का सामना करेगा । तभी लोगों को काम मिल सकेगा । ठीक है, 'भूखे भजन न होय गोपाला ।

आपने मुझे अपने विचार रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूं ।

**श्री बागड़ी** (हिसार) : जब हम सरकार की खाद्य और कृषि नीति पर गौर करते हैं तो सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह जी की थोड़ी सी सराहना किये बगैर नहीं रह सकते हैं । वह इसलिये कि चाहे हमारे पचास हजार आदमी जेल गये, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी दो फसलों के बीच में दाम के उतार चढ़ाव को रोकने के लिये, दामों को बांधने की एक बात उन्होंने कही है । लेकिन उसके बारे में मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि अगर सोलह सैकड़ा से ज्यादा नीचे या ऊपर अन्तर हुआ किसान को जो दाम मिलते हैं और ऊंचे से ऊंचे जो दाम होते हैं, उनमें, तो फिर दाम बांधने से कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ेगा । चने का दाम अगर हिसार के अन्दर बांधना हो तो हिसार में जहां चना पैदा होता है, वहां का नीचे का दाम जो हो, उससे सोलह सैकड़ा अगर आप ऊपर तक दाम बांधें तब तो कोई बात बन सकती है अन्यथा नहीं । मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूं कि मद्रास, अहमदाबाद, बम्बई इत्यादि के अन्दर तब यह सोलह सैकड़ा तक का हिसाब कैसे चलेगा क्योंकि वहां किराया लगेगा, भाड़ा लगेगा, गोदाम का खर्चा पड़ेगा । उसके लिए मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सब पन्द्रह सैकड़ा से अधिक न हो सके, किराया भाड़ा, गोदाम का खर्चा आदि । सुनने में आया है कि आप चालीस पचास सैकड़ा से ऊपर तक बांधेंगे । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह से दाम बांधने से कोई लाभ नहीं होगा बल्कि यह जो नीति आपकी है, यह घातक ही सिद्ध होगी ।

खाद्य की तरफ अब मैं आता हूं । मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं :

जिस खेत से मयस्सर न हो दहकान को रोटी,
उस खेत के गोशये गन्दुम को जला दो ।

भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, खेती करने वालों का यह देश है, अन्न पैदा करने वालों का यह देश है, अन्न दाताओं का यह देश है । बहस जो हो उससे एक निर्णय निकलना चाहिये कि कौन सा कृषि मंत्रालय या मंत्री कामयाब समझा जा सकता है, वह जो कि हिन्दुस्तान

[श्री बागड़ी]

की जनता का पेट भरे या वह मंत्री जो हिन्दुस्तान के अन्य दाताओं को इतनी सुविधायें दे कर इस काबिल बना दे ताकि देश के भीतर ही जो पैदा हो उससे लोगों का पेट भर सके । हिन्दुस्तान में वह मंत्री जो ज्यादा अनाज बाहर से लाये साल दो साल तक और फिर बाद में उसकी मंगाने की शक्ति घट जाय तो उससे बदल दिया जाय, इस तरह से देश का काम नहीं चल सकता है, वह मंत्री कामयाब मंत्री नहीं समझा जा सकता है, उससे देश का कुछ नहीं बनेगा । इस वास्ते यहां पर ही किसानों को आपको इतनी सुविधायें देनी हैं कि वे जितनी हमारी जरूरत है उतना पैदा करके हमें दे दें । अगर ऐसा किया गया तो जो मंत्री ऐसा करेगा, वह कामयाब मंत्री समझा जायगा । इसके लिये जरूरी है कि आप एक निशाना बनायें, एक निश्चित नीति बना कर उस पर चलें, एक नियम बना कर चलें कि इतने सालों में आप हिन्दुस्तान को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा कर देंगे, खाद्य पदार्थों की जितनी जरूरत है, वह देश के उत्पादन से ही पूरी हो सकेगी । इसके तरीके आप ढूंढें । आज जनता के सामने कोई जवाब देह नही है । किस रास्ते पर हमारा खाद्य मंत्रालय चल रहा है इसका कुछ भी पता नहीं है ।

हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर तीस करोड़ एकड़ जमीन काबिलेकाश्त है । उस में से सिर्फ छः करोड़ जमीन के अन्दर पानी लगता है । बाकी जो २४ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन है उसको आप आबपाशी के काबिल बना सकते हैं, उस में पानी दे सकते हैं । यह जरूरी नहीं है कि बड़े बड़े बांध ही बनाये जायें । बड़े बड़े बांधों से तो केवल दो करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को ही पानी लगता है । आप छोटे बांध बानायें, कुएं, फव्वारे, रहट पम्प आदि बनायें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा बनायें और जल्दी से जल्दी बनायें, यह नहीं कि पीढ़ी दर पीढ़ी आप विचार ही करते चले जायें और प्रबन्ध ही न कर पायें । बहुत जल्दी एक दो साल के अन्दर आप इनको बनवायें । इससे हिन्दुस्तान की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, प्यासी जमीन को पानी मिलेगा । आज तीन करोड़ एकड़ जमीन जलमग्न है । उसके लिये भी आपको कुछ करना है । इस पर भी आप ध्यान दें । बड़े बड़े बांध जो हैं, ये भी खुद बाढ़ का कारण बन गए हैं । इनके नीचे पुल नहीं हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि निशाना बना कर इस काम को आप पूरा करें ।

अब मैं अकाल के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं । पंजाब के अन्दर, भिवानी, गुड़गांव, महेन्द्रगढ़ आदि में, राजस्थान में, गुजरात में, मतलब यह कि सारे देश में अकाल की सी हालत बन चुकी है । दिल्ली शहर में अकाल नहीं है, यहां पर तो जिस तरह से बटवारा होता है, वह बहुत अच्छा है और मंत्रियों की कृपा है । आप बात तो समाजवाद की करते हैं लेकिन काम कैसे करते हैं, इसकी एक मिसाल मैं आप को देता हूं । चीनी का बटवारा दिल्ली के अन्दर २६ किलो साल का प्रति व्यक्ति होता है, जब कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर तीन किलो, राजस्थान के अन्दर तीन किलो ही होता है । यही हालत बाकी प्रांतों की भी है । क्या दिल्ली में रहने वाले इंसान इतने चीनी के कीड़े हो गये हैं कि उनको अगर २६ किलों चीनी न मिले तो वे जी नहीं सकेंगे ? क्या बाहर वालों को चीनी की जरूरत ही नहीं है । इसी से आपको पता चल जाता है कि किस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में ना-बराबरी चल रही है ।

१८ करोड़ एकड़ जमीन को ठीक करके आप काबिले काश्त बना सकते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जो गरीब लोग हैं, दलित वर्ग हैं, हरिजन हैं, दुखी लोग हैं, वे कुछ हौसला करते हैं, जमीन को तोड़ कर काबिले काश्त बनाते हैं लेकिन सरकार उन के ऊपर जबर करती है, उन पर मुकदमें चलाती है और उनको बेदखल करती है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सोहा के अन्दर यही हुआ है। देश के अन्दर हर प्रांत में ऐसे लोगों के हौसले और उनकी हिम्मत को गिराया गया है। काश्तकारों की जो जमीनें हैं उन पर सरकार कब्जा करती है एक्वीजीशन का जो कानून बना रखा है, उसके तहत फैक्ट्रियों के लिये, कल कारखानों के लिये जमीनें एक्वायर करती है, मास्टर प्लान के नाम पर, आबादी के बढ़ जाने के नाम पर जरखेज जमीनों को एक्वायर करती है, यह ठीक नहीं है। सिरसा के अन्दर हवाई अड्डे के लिये और यहां पर बहादुरगढ़ के पास अंग्रेजों के जमाने से जो हवाई अड्डा बना हुआ था उसकी सड़कों को बेकार तोड़ रही है। केरल के अन्दर केले के बगीचों को मसमार किया जा रहा है कम्पनियों के लिये। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि क़ाबिले काश्त जमीनों को इस तरह से खराब न किया जाय।

किसानों के लिये आप करते क्या हैं। किसान की पैदावार तो होती नहीं है, उससे पहले ही किसान को लूटने की बात आप करते हैं, किसान की कमाई पर एक किस्म का डाका आप डालते हैं। पंजाब में भाखड़ा बांध बना है, नहरें बनी हैं और जहां पर आपने नहरों से पानी दिया है. वहां पर आपने खुशहाली कर लगाया है। पैदावार कैसी हुई है इसका नमूना आप के सामने मैं रखना चाहता हूं। पंजाब के अन्दर अन्न की कमी है और दिल्ली से पंजाब में अन्न जा रहा है। लेकिन वहां पर खुशहाली टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। इससे ज्यादा निर्लज्ज सरकार और कौन सी हो सकती है। खुशहाली टैक्स पहले वसूल करो, खुशहाली हो या न हो, माल आवे या न आवे, दाम बढ़ाये जायें या न बढ़ाये जायें। में निवेदन करूंगा कि यह खुशहाली टैक्स बन्द किया जाय।

इस के बारे में मैं आप के सामने भ्रष्टाचार की बात रखना चाहता हूं। अकाल के बारे में तो बात यह है कि कभी कलकत्ते में अकाल पड़ा था। उस समय आज के देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि लोग पागल हैं। वे भूखों क्यों मरते हैं। अगर मेरा बस चले तो मैं ब्लैकमार्केटिंग करने वालों को और सटोरियों को खम्भे से बांध कर फांसी लगा दूं। फांसी की बात तो मैं नहीं कहता। फांसी की बात कहने वाले तो गद्दी पर बैठे हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि कम से कम ....

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : क्या उन को फांसी लगनी चाहिये।

**श्री बागड़ी** : जनता हिम्मत कर ले तो अच्छी बात है।

**संसद कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह)** : आप मेहरबानी कर के इधर आ जायें तो आवाज बदल जायेगी।

**श्री बागड़ी** : फांसी के नाम से उठ रहे हैं। वैसे तेल इत्र फुलेल के अन्दर भी मिलावट है। मैं मिलावट की बात कहता हूं। केरल से नारियल का तेल आता है। उस के ऊपर बड़े हरफों के अन्दर लिखा जाता है "नारियल का तेल" और बिल्कुल छोटे हरफों में, जिस में कोई पढ़ न सके, लिखा रहता है कि 'खाने के लायक नहीं है'। इन मिलावट करने वालों की सख्त सजा मैं यह तजवीज करूंगा कि उन की जायदाद जब्त कर ली जानी चाहिये। जो उन की लूट मार की सम्पत्ति है उस को जब्त कर लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं फांसी की बात नहीं कहता। उस को तो आप छोड़िए। फांसी की बात करने वाले उलट गये। उसी तरह से आज भी फांसी की बात कहने वाले उटल जायेंगे। वह गलत है।

इसी तरह से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि खाद्य पदार्थ बाहर न भेजा जाय। जैसे अण्डा है, मछली है। यह लंका जाती है, बर्मा जाती है। अगर देश भूखा है तो आप इस को बाहर क्यों भेजते हैं। किसी भी कीमत पर भी आप खाद्य पदार्थ को बाहर न भेजें। सरकार कहती है कि विदेशी सिक्के की उस को जरूरत है। २ अरब रुपया इस देश में से विदेशी सिक्के की सूरत में खाद्य पदार्थों की कीमत की तौर पर आप देते हैं। आज किसी भी कीमत पर, चहेआप को कुछ भी कर करना पड़े

[श्री बागड़ी]

अनाज आप को बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहिये । आज हिन्दुस्तान को जिन्दा रखना है तो किसी भी खाद्य पदार्थ को आप को देश के बाहर नहीं भेजना चाहिये । इस पर आप को रोक लगानी पड़ेगी ।

आज आप के महकमें के अन्दर भ्रष्टाचार है ऐसी बात सुनने में आई है । जो अच्छे वैज्ञानिक लोग हैं उन को सचिव नहीं बनाया गया । कम समझ और कम तजुर्बेकार लोगों को ऐसे ओहदों पर लगाया जाता है । ऐसी बातों पर भी रोक लगाना जरूरी है ।

इस के बाद मैं थोड़ी खाद की बात कहना चाहता हूं । पानी की बात तो कह दी । आज सरकारी खाद जो नमक जैसी सफेद होती है, मिलती है । वह खाद भी इतनी महंगी है जिस का ठिकाना नहीं । अब खाद, जमीन और पानी, इन तीनों में शक्ति की समानता हो तब तो अन्न ज्यादा पैदा हो सकता है । खाद मिल जाय और पानी न मिले या थोड़ा पानी मिले तो उस से खेती की पैदावार नहीं बढ़ सकती । इस देश के अन्दर कार्बोनिक खाद उत्साहित की जाय । अगर पत्तों की या गोबर की खाद हो तो थोड़े पानी के अन्दर भी इस देश के अन्दर पैदावार बढ़ सकती है ।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात अर्ज करके अपनी जगह ले लूंगा । वह बात यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के काफी हिस्से के अन्दर, जैसे कि पंजाब है, राजस्थान है गुजरात वगैरह हैं, उनमें अकाल जैसी दशा बन चुकी है । दो दो तीन तीन दिनों तक लोगों को रोटी नहीं मिलती है । लोग भूखे हैं । अगर लोग भूख से बीमार हो कर मरते हैं तो कहा जाता है कि भुखमरी है । लेकिन इस देश के अन्दर यह सरकार इसको भुखमरी नहीं कहती है । अगर कोई अनशन करके मरे तब तो वह भुखमरी माना जाता है लेकिन अगर कम खाने के कारण महीने बीस दिन में कमजोर हो कर मरे तो उसको भुखमरी नहीं माना जाता । उसे बीमारी बतलाया जाता है । ऐसी हालत पंजाब में हो रही है । पंजाब के लिये मैं एक बात खास तौर पर कहना चाहता हूं । पंजाब की वजारत तो बेचारी खुद ही उलझन में पड़ी हुई है । वहां के मुख्य मंत्री के खिलाफ दास कमिशन के जरिये इन्क्वायरी हो रही है । वह वहां उलझे हुए हैं । इसलिये मैं केन्द्रीय मंत्रियों से और खास तौर से सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह तथा डा० राम सुभग सिंह से निवेदन करूंगा कि भुखमरी फैलने से पहले वे वहां पर जायें । वहां की हालत को देखें और अकाल घोषित करें । क्या मांगते हैं वे लोग । वे कहते हैं कि हमें काम दो । नौजवान १७, १७, १८, १८ साल के बैठे हैं । किसान की बच्ची अगर मिट्टी खोदने जाती है तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं कि उनके अन्दर गैरत नहीं है । उन में गैरत है, वे मेहनत करके रोटी मांगना चाहती हैं । लेकिन यह सरकार उनको मेहनत भी नहीं देती । ऐसी हालत में देख लो कि अंजाम क्या हुआ करता है । मैं डरता हूं कि जिस तरह से अंग्रेजी राज में आपने ही सिखाया था कि भूखा मरने के बजाय कुछ करके मरना बेहतर है, कहीं उस वक्त की बात आज सिद्ध न हो जाये । इसलिये कि कहीं आप चीन की बात करते हैं कहीं पाकिस्तान की बात करते हैं । कभी कहते हैं कि चीन का मुकाबला करो कभी कहते हैं पाकिस्तान का मुकाबला करो। मुझे बहुत दिनों से एक बात का ताज्जुब था कि सारे हाऊस को खड़ा करवा कर प्रधान मंत्री साहब ने एक मंत्र पढ़वाया था कि हम देश के लिए यह करेंगे, वह करेंगे । लेकिन उस दिन चीन के प्रधान मंत्री हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर से उड़ गये और किसी देशवासी ने आवाज भी नहीं उठाई । इसका कारण क्या है । इसका कारण यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के ९५ प्रतिशत स्वाभिमानी लोग भूखे रह कर, क्योंकि उनको पूरी खुराक नहीं मिलती है, इस काबिल नहीं है कि वह बन्दूक उठा सकें,

वर्ना इस तरह की बात नहीं हो सकती थी। (*Interruptions*). मैं आप की मार्फत निवेदन करना चाहता था कि सबसे पहले अकालग्रस्त इलाकों को अकालग्रस्त इलाका करार दिया जाये। वहां पर कर्म दिये जायें। मैंने चिट्ठी लिखी थी सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह को कि वहां पर अनाज नहीं है। मैं आपको बड़े ताज्जुब की बात बतलाऊं। शायद आपने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि वहां पर चारे की कमी है। तहसील भिवानी में सवा लाख पशु हैं। वहां पर चारे की कमी सब से ज्यादा है, अन्न की कम। वहां पर अनाज ८० हजार मन बिका है। गरीब लोगों ने ८० हजार मन अनाज लिया है। सवा लाख पशुओं के लिये २८ हजार मन चारा दिया गया है। क्या कांग्रेसी सरकार के राज में पशु थोड़ा खाने लगे और आदमी ज्यादा खाने लगे। नहीं, पशु मर गये भूख से। किसानों को पापी पेट की आग बुझाने के लिये आपसे अन्न मांगना पड़ा। इसलिये आपको इन सब बातों का ध्यान रखते हुए काम करना चाहिये। (*Interruptions*). मैं चाहूंगा कि खेतिहरों की पलटन भी बनायें। खास तौर से सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह से मुझे थोड़ा सा प्यार इस नाते से है कि वे रेलवे में बेचारे कुछ कामयाब हुए थे। मैं डरता हूं

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : क्या पड़ोसी से डरते हैं।

**श्री बागड़ी** : पड़ोसी से नहीं डरता हूं। पड़ोसी तो यहां बैठा हुआ है। डर मुझे इस बात का है कि वे अब तक बधाई के पात्र रहे हैं और उनको बधाई मिलनी चाहिये लेकिन कहीं लोग उनको कुपात्र न बना दें।

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde)**: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in support of the Demands of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I am not speaking in respect of the Demands of the Ministry only because I am the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture. As this House knows, the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has a very competent team of Ministers and I am not speaking only because something should be said in defence of the Ministry. The hon. Ministers will reply to the various points raised by the hon. Members. Here I want to make some reference to the activities of the Ministry which are really helpful in various fields. A number of speakers have participated in the debate and some hon. Members have made very good suggestions. Some have also criticised the Ministry. Relatively speaking, I am a junior Member of this House but many times I fail to understand the spirit of criticism which is made on the floor of this House. Some time back, I came across a speech of Shri Ashoka Mehta, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, in which he said:

> "One needs to be critical in order to restore one's confidence, in order to gain courage, in order to develop strength to bring about whatever changes have to be made with the determination of moving forward. I believe in India today there is a critical spirit. That critical spirit will be welcome. In India the critical movement should spur as to move forward and not take us to a state of distress, dissatisfaction, demoralisation, to cynicism and frustration. Traditions of disbelief in the current practices, disbelief in our capacity will sap and destroy the very roots of our growth."

After listening to the speeches especially of Shri Sarjoo Pandey and Shri Bagri, I would draw your attention to the speech of the Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission, from which I have just now quoted. I feel that that should be the approach of this House and of every hon. Member, as has been suggested by Shri Asoka Mehta.

The House is aware that the price situation on the food front is rather disquieting, and the sugar supply posi-

[Shri Shinde]

tion is also somewhat tight. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture is seized of all these problems, and a number of steps have been taken by the Ministry to meet the situation.

**Shri S. S. More:** Are they making any efforts to solve these problems?

**Shri Shinde:** Of course, every sincere effort is being made.

**Shri S. S. More:** Let the people feel that the Ministry is making efforts.

**Shri Shinde:** The hon. Ministers will deal with the problems. But I wish to deal with some of the activities of the Ministry which have a vital bearing on the development of agriculture in the long run. To my mind, the greatest achievement of this Ministry is the establishment of a very powerful sugar industry in the co-operative sector. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has also made a very valuable contribution in this respect. But sugar is a subject which is directly handled by this Ministry, and hence this Ministry is naturally proud of this development.

To review the progress which the sugar industry has made during the last few years, I may state that the total number of co-operative sugar factories at present is 57, of which 54 have been licensed against the First, Second and Third plan targets, and there are three old co-operatives which were in existence before the First Five Year Plan. The total licensed capacity of these 57 factories is 8·3 lakh tons out of the total licensed capacity of 33·6 lakh tons in the sugar industry.

**Shri Ranga:** But is it not true that some of the co-operative concerns which wanted to organise co-operative sugar factories have not been given the licences? They have been waiting for nearly three years now. One Minister has gone and another Minister has come in his place.

**Shri Shinde:** I am coming to that point.

**Shri S. S. More:** How many have been licensed from Maharashtra?

**Shri Shinde:** The matter is under active consideration of the Ministry. The cases would be considered on merit, and wherever the availability of cane is adequate, licences would necessarily be granted, because the whole country and all of us want more sugar. So, my hon. friend Shri Ranga need not be impatient about all these things.

Since he has raised this issue, I may state for his information that at present 73 applications are pending in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture

. . .

**Shri Ranga:** For how many years?

**Shri Shinde:** . . . from the co-operative sector. The screening committee has considered all these applications. The recommendations made by the committee are being examined in the Department of Food. Each application is being considered on merits, and judged from all angles, namely availability of cane supplies, economic viability etc. Co-operative factories to be established by growers would be given preference in the matter of establishment of new sugar factories. All these applications will be shortly placed before the licensing committee for taking a final decision thereon, and it is expected that the major portion of the capacity will go to the co-operative sector. So, my hon. friend Shri Ranga should be satisfied after knowing these details.

**Shri Ranga:** They have been waiting for three years.

**Shri Shinde:** Out of the 186 factories which worked in the 1962-63 season, 41 were co-operative sugar factories and they produced 4·4 lakh metric tonnes of sugar against the all-India sugar production of 21·6 lakh metric tonnes. The share of the co-operative sector in the total production of sugar during the 1962-63

season was about 22 per cent as against 1·4 per cent in 1955-56. This will show what a tremendous progress has been achieved in the field of co-operatives. Even the chairman of the National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories has acknowledged that it is mainly due to the active assistance of the Government of India that this powerful co-operative sector has come into existence.

I know there are a few sugar factories in some parts of the country which are not functioning satisfactorily. But that is not because there is something wrong with the co-operative principle as such. In my personal view, it is perhaps because there is some structural defect in those factories. Government are also thinking of taking active steps to rectify the matters.

If you go to Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, you will find what the co-operative sugar industry is to the rural population in the rural areas where such factories are situated. The co-operative sugar factories have revolutionised and transformed the rural economy. The economy in the area of operation of these factories has completely changed. The co-operative sugar factories have succeeded in putting an end to the age-old stagnation in agriculture, in rural life. The productivity of agriculture has been raised in those areas. The co-operative credit system has also become broad-based in those areas. Rural unemployment has practically disappeared, rural democratic institutions have been strengthened and they are functioning with vigour and strength. A new democratic leadership is emerging in those areas. All these are very important factors.

**Shri Ranga:** The directors are all nominated.

**Shri Shinde:** I may quote Dr. D. R. Gadgil in support of the statement I have made.

**Shri Ranga:** Who is he?

**Shri Shinde:** All of us know that he is no supporter of the ruling party; on the contrary, he is a very strong critic of it.

**Shri Ranga:** Why is it that directors are being nominated by State Governments?

**Shri Shinde:** In some cases, there may be local factors.

**Shri Ranga:** Almost all.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** You do not want co-operative sugar factories?

**Shri Ranga:** Is nomination a democratic procedure? You go to Ayub Khan for lessons.

**Shri Shinde:** Dr. Gadgil has made two very important assertions. One is, he says that the most significant development after independence is that co-operative sugar factories have been established in India. Then he makes an equally important assertion that as far as the processing industries are concerned, they should be established in the co-operative sector on the basis of the experience we have got in respect of the co-operative sugar factories. I may quote him:

> "Therefore, it would be no exaggeration to claim that the co-operative sugar factories represent the most significant development in India since independence in the progress towards a co-operative commonwealth".

He further adds—this is a very important statement—though it is a little bit of a theoretical nature—

> "However, in the long run and in the wider context, the lessons provided and hopes infused through the operations and results of this experiment are even more important . . .The success of the co-operative sugar factories underlines the importance of the emergence of the surplus and of the fertilisation effect of the ploughing in of surplus within the rural community. In the poor insecure areas, the surplus is drained away by the moneylender, trader and by the urban sector of which he is agent and representative. Therefore, development cannot proceed beyond a

[Shri Shinde]

point. Security, favourable terms of trade, a surplus and leaving the surplus to fructify within the rural community, all these are necessary for a steady development process which has cumulative effects to get started. It is this which the first decade of the Pravara Co-operative Sugar factory illustrates. It is this which points to the compelling necessity of keeping, marketing and processing of agricultural products within the rural community".

**Shri Khadilkar:** As he has stated regarding sugar factories, Dr. D. R. Gadgil has also welcomed the Bhubaneswar resolution regarding the rice-mill processing industry, I would like to know what steps are being taken to give effect to the Bhubaneswar proposal. Is it not a fact that when the State Ministers' Conference was convened, an office note was prepared against the Bhubaneswar resolution regarding taking over the rice mills?

**Shri Shinde:** The hon. Member is not correct. I know Dr. Gadgil's views. He has welcomed the Bhubaneswar resolution. But the hon. Member's contention that the Ministry prepared some note against the establishment of processing industry in the co-operative sector is not correct. On the contrary, I may inform the hon. Member . . .

**Shri Ranga:** He is more socialistic than the Congress itself.

**Shri Shinde:** . . . that recently a conference was held under the chairmanship of the Minister of Food and Agriculture, and a specific decision was arrived at in that conference that henceforth all the mills should be licensed in the co-operative sector, and even in regard to the existing ones, the Ministry is thinking of taking active steps.

**Shri Khadilkar:** Let us watch what steps are taken!

**Shri Shinde:** Then I wish to refer to one more subject dealt with by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, namely, sugarcane research. The work of sugarcane research is carried on at a number of stations in India, but the main work of fundamental research is carried on at Coimbatore. The canes which have been evolved at Coimbatore are some of the best in the world. Coimbatore varieties of cane have acquired reputation throughout the world. Leading sugarcane growing countries of the world are always on the look out for the best material in order to evolve suitable varieties for their own countries. Australia, which has succeeded in evolving varieties of cane having the highest sucrose content in the world, has used material evolved by our scientists at Coimbatore, and this is a matter of pride for all of us.

I would like to refer to recent achievements of the research activity carried on at the Coimbatore Research Institute. Planned hybridization adopting improved techniques led to the evolution of many outstanding varieties which replaced the earlier strain released by the Coimbatore Institute. Varieties such as Co. 312, Co. 313, Co. 331, Co. 356, Co. 393, Co. 395, Co. 421, Co. 453 became prominent canes in sub-tropical India. In peninsular India Co. 419, the variety that combined in it the good qualities of the wonder cane of Java POJ. 2878 and an outstanding cane in India, Co. 290, very soon replaced all the exotic varieties under commercial cultivation, and is still holding a dominant position. Other varieties that showed promise were Co. 449, Co. 527, Co. 658 etc.

**Shri Ranga:** What about pest control?

**Shri Shinde:** Some time back, a new variety, *viz.*, Co. 740, was released in certain Deccan States. I think this variety is likely to revolutionise cane cultixation in India. In some parts of the country it is giving very high yields, both in respect of sucrose content and per acre yield. It is likely

to prove to be the best not in India alone, but all over the world.

Australia, as I have already stated, is known to have succeeded in evolving sugarcane varieties having the highest sucrose content in the world, but the per acre yield in Australia is 25 to 30 tons. The variety to which I am referring is giving very high yields, as high as 80 to 90 tons per acre. Only last year, in my own farm I had planted this variety on a plot of six acres. I have got 92 tons per acre average yield. Hundreds of farmers are getting even more. Only yesterday I received a journal which is conducted by Dr. D. R. Gadgil, and in that a statement appears that four agriculturists who had planted this variety of Co. 740, got yields as follows:

Shri E. M. Bhogale, Malar, Baramati Taluk, Poona Dt. per acre yield 238 tons.

**Shri Shinkre** (Marmagoa): Maunds or tons?

**Shri Shinde:** Tons. Nowhere in the world has it happened. That is why I am praising all the valuable work that is being done by our scientists.

**Shri Shinkre:** Then, the Food Ministry should adopt it immediately.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** The farmers are adopting it.

**Shri Shinde:** It depends on environmental factors also.

The others are:

Shri S. V. Rauth, Malinagar, Malasiras Taluk, Sholapur Dt. Per acre yield 133 tons

Shri K. L. Shinde (not myself), Rahata, Kopargaon Taluk, Ahmednagar Dist. Per acre yield 131 tons.

Shri V. D. Dhopate, Kahale, Baramati Taluk, Poona Dt. Per acre yield 134 tons.

This will show what a wonderful job is being done by our scientists, and they really deserve to be congratulated by this House, and I feel that hon. Members will share my sentiments in this respect.

**Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj** (Wardha): Can you give an idea about the sugar content?

**Shri Shinde:** The recovery is anywhere between 12 and 13 per cent, but the actual total sugar in cane may come to about 15 to 16 per cent. It is higher than the Pravara variety, and the per acre yields are far higher than Hawai. But the main problem of sugarcane and other research activities in India is how to carry successfuly the results of research to the farm on a large scale. The Ford Foundation Team has expressed the view and pointed out that India's agricultural research knowledge is already adequate to permit a very large expansion in production and productivity per acre. The basic problem is to extend the known and tested practices to cultivators and ensure their adoption.

With these few remarks, I thank the Chair for giving me an opportunity to express myself.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Before I call the next Member, Shri Hathi will give some information to the House.

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**17.36 hrs.**

## STATEMENT *RE*: REFERENCE OF MATTER BY PRESIDENT TO SUPREME COURT UNDER ARTICLE 143 OF CONSTITUTION

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hathi):** Sir, I am sorry to take the time of the House, but I thought that it would be better if I show that courtesy to the House and inform the House that the President has been pleased to make

[Shri Hathi.]

a reference to the Supreme Court under article 143 of the Constitution in regard to the conflict of powers and jurisdiction between the Uttar Pradesh State Legislature and the High Court of Uttar Pradesh which has recently occurred. I thought I might give that information to the House.

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## DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

### MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE—*contd.*

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** (अलवर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी श्री शिन्दे का भाषण हुआ । उन्होंने अपने भाषण में अनेकों सफलताओं का दिग्दर्शन हमें कराया लेकिन मैं उनसे कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सब आपकी सफलताएं जो आपने हमें अभी बतलाई वे कागजों में ही रहने वाली हैं क्योंकि किसानों तक वह पहुंच नहीं पाती हैं। यदि वह किसानों तक पहुंची होतीं तो आज यह जो गुड़ की तकलीफ है और शक्कर की तकलीफ है वह तकलीफ़ नहीं होने वाली थी । इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो हमारे मंत्रियों का अभ्यास हो गया है कि तरह तरह के आंकड़ों को दिखा कर इस सदन के लोगों को सन्तुष्ट करा दो, उनके इस अभ्यास से नतीजा उल्टा होने वाला है । अब चाहे वह सरदार साहब हों, चाहे डा० राम सुभग सिंह हों अथवा टामस साहब हों, प्रश्न यह है कि यदि आप आंकड़ों में ही उलझते और दूसरों को उलझाते रहेंगे तो यह खाद्य समस्या कभी हल होने वाली नहीं है । यह जो आंकड़ों का जाल है वह इस खाद्य मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में खूब देखने को मिलता है लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आई है उसमें यह कहीं जिक्र नहीं है कि किस प्रकार से हर एक प्रदेश की अवस्था चल रही है, कौन सा प्रदेश आगे बढ़ रहा है और कौन सा प्रदेश पीछे है और उन प्रदेशों में कौन सा जिला आगे बढ़ रहा है और कौन सा जिला पीछे चल रहा है इसका कहीं जिक्र नहीं है । हालत यहां तक पहुंच चुकी है कि पैकेज प्रोग्राम जिन जिलों में चलाया जाता है वहां की जब रिपोर्टें आती हैं, जब वह जांच करने के लिये गये और उस बारे में रिपोर्ट की है तो वह उसमें यह नहीं बतला पाये कि कहां काम ठीक चल रहा है और कहां ठीक नहीं चल रहा है, केवल यह लिखा है कि दो, तीन वर्ष में इसका कोई नतीजा निकल सकेगा इसकी कोई आशा नहीं करनी चाहिए । कम से कम वह यही बतलाते कि कितने वर्षों में उसका नतीजा निकलेगा लेकिन वह भी इसमें नहीं लिखा है । इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो एक जाल है रिपोर्ट करने का इस जाल से तो हम और ही उलझ जाते हैं, सुलझ नहीं सकते हैं चाहे हम फूड डिबेट १० घंटे का कर लें और चाहे १२ घंटे का कर लें ।

**17.28 hrs.**

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO *in the Chair*]

सभापति महोदय, वास्तव में खाद्य मंत्रालय में पिछले सत्तरह वर्षों में बड़े बड़े माहिर आये हैं और अभी भी विद्यमान हैं लेकिन तो भी आज तक वे महानुभाव इस देश की खाद्यान्न समस्या को सफलतापूर्वक हल नहीं कर पाये हैं । यहां पर तो वही कहावत चरितार्थ हो रही है कि मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की । मर्ज बढ़ता ही जा रहा है हालांकि दवा करने की कोशिश भी की जा रही है । ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है और यह मर्ज क्यों नहीं खत्म हो रहा है ? वह इस कारण है कि मर्ज की जड़ को हम लोग नहीं पकड़ते हैं । हमारी जो ग्राम योजनायें होनी चाहिएं और जो कि ग्रामो का आधार बननी चाहिएं वह ग्राम योजनाएं नहीं बनती हैं । गांव वालों को मालूम नहीं है कि हम बढ़ा रहे हैं या घटा रहे हैं लेकिन सरदार साहब के आंकड़े के अनुसार बढ़ गया है । गांव वालों के पास इस वक्त कोई तरीका नहीं है कि वे कभी बैठ कर इस बारे में सोचें । आज-कल होता यह है कि गांवों में इतना फ़र्टलाइजर गया इतने कुएं खोद दिये गये, इतना बीज दिय'

गया, ग्राम-सेवक और पटवारी उसका हिसाब लगा कर लिख देते हैं कि यहां पर इतना उत्पादन बढ़ गया है। जो सैम्पल सर्वे किये जाते हैं, वे भी घर में बैठ कर किये जाते हैं। इसलिये इस देश और इस मंत्रालय के सामने सब से बड़ा ख़तरा है गलत आंकड़ों का, जो कि राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा उनके पास भेजे जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारें इस बात की अभ्यस्त हो गई हैं कि अपनी कमजोरियों को छिपायें और जब जरूरत हो, तो यहां मंत्रालय के पास आ जायें कि हमको पी० एल०-४८० का गेहूं दिया जाये।

आज राज्य सरकारों की यह स्थिति है। कोई नहीं पूछता कि पंजाब जो गेहूं का ख़जाना कहलाता था, वहां आज पी० एल०-४८० का गेहूं भेजने की क्या जरूरत पड़ गई है। कोई यह नहीं बताता कि जो बाहुल्य वाले प्रदेश हैं, वहां यह दशा क्यों हो गई है। इसलिए उत्पादन के बारे में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक ग्रामों को आधार बना कर और वहां की विशेष परिस्थितियों को देख कर काम नहीं किया जायेगा और जब तक किसान को उसकी उपज का वह मूल्य नहीं मिलेगा, जिससे वह रोटी खा सके, कपड़ा पहन सके, तब तक हमारे देश में उत्पादन की समस्या हल नहीं हो सकेगी।

आज दो प्रकार के किसान हैं : एक तो वे हैं, जो कि पूरा समय खेती में लगाते हैं और एक वे हैं, जो आधा समय खेती में लगाते हैं। लेकिन आज न तो पूरा समय काम करने वाले का पेट भरता है और न आधा समय काम करने वाले का। अगर कोई वैज्ञानिक लोग बैठ कर खोज करने लगते हैं कि किसान की उपज का क्या दाम लगाना चाहिए, तो वे कहते हैं कि यह बड़ी उलझन का काम है, इसमें बहुत सी बातों का समावेश हो जाता है। सीधी बात यह है कि यह देखा जाये कि अमुक मूल्य से किसान को रोटी मिलती है या नहीं। जिससे उसको रोटी मिल सके, वह मूल्य उसको दिया जाये। अगर यह कहा जाये कि उस मूल्य को देने से सरकारी कर्मचारियों का उनकी तनख़्वाह में पेट भरता है या नहीं, तो वह भी उसमें जोड़ दिया जाये। दोनों को जोड़ दिया जाये और इस बारे में फ़ैसला कर लिया जाये। बरसों तक इस मामले को लटकाये रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

बार-बार यह कहा जाता है कि चीनी की को-आपरेटिव मिलें इतनी बढ़ गई हैं। किन्तु गुड़ की आज जो स्थिति है, यदि यह स्थिति चली, तो अगले वर्ष भी यह हालत हो जायेगी कि चीनी मिलों को गन्ना नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिये इस बीमारी को जड़ से ख़त्म करने के लिए अभी से उपाय किये जाने चाहिएं।

उत्पादन के बारे में क्या कहा जाये ? सत्रह वर्ष हो गये। हर एक मंत्री आया और अपना अपना गीत गाकर चला गया, लेकिन हालत बिगड़ती ही गई है। राजस्थान में सूरतगढ़ और जैतसर के जो फ़ार्म हैं, आप देखिए कि उनमें कितनी जमीन सिंचाई में आई है। हमको पता लगता है कि वहां पर भी सिंचाई जितनी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए थी, उतनी नहीं बढ़ पायी है। जब सरकारी फ़ार्म में ही सरकार सिंचाई नहीं बढ़ा सकी है, तो सारे देश में सिंचाई बढ़ाने में वह कैसे सफल हो सकेगी ? जो किसान भूमि सुधार के नाम पर मुकदमों में फांसा जाता है, जो किसान रात-दिन राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं के चक्करों में पिस रहा है, जिस किसान को परेशानियां चारों तरफ से घेरे हुए हैं, अगर हम यह आशा करें कि उसकी तकलीफों को दूर किये बिना वह पैदावार बढ़ा सके, तो यह नामुमकिन बात है। इस लिए पहले वातावरण पैदा करना होगा, जिस में किसान को उत्पादन बढ़ाने में रुचि हो।

आज गांवों से पंद्रह लाख जवान फौज में आ गये हैं और हम यह होश नहीं सम्भालते

[श्री काशी राम गुप्त]

कि उन के आने से खेती पर क्या असर पड़ेगा। यह मंत्रालय यह नहीं जान पाता कि अगर पद्रह लाख जवान गांवों से उठ कर फ़ौज में आ गये हैं, तो उस का असर जरूर खेती पर पड़ने वाला है। इसलिए योजना बनाते समय इन सब बातों का ध्यान हम को रखना पड़ेगा।

हमारे कुछ साथी बार-बार यह कहते हैं कि मुनाफ़ा यहां से यहां तक नहीं होना चाहिए। किन्तु मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन और वितरण की जो योजनायें हैं, क्या वे एक दूसरे से मेल खा रही हैं। अब यह बात सामने आ गई है कि जिस हिसाब से हमारी जन-संख्या बढ़ रही है, उस हिसाब से अनाज की हमारी पैदावार नहीं बढ़ रही है। इसलिए जो कमी पड़ रही है, उसको देखते हुए अगर यह कल्पना की जाये कि यहां पर अनाज का खुला व्यापार चल जायेगा और महंगाई नहीं बढ़ेगी, तो यह नामुमकिन बात है। लेकिन अगर यह भी कल्पना की जाये कि यदि सरकार इस व्यापार को अपने हाथ में ले लेगी, तो निहाल हो जायेगी, तो यह भी नामुमकिन बात है।

इसलिए इस समस्या को सुलझाने का सीधा तरीका यह है कि सरकार को दस वर्ष की एक योजना बनानी पड़ेगी, उस से कम अवधि की योजना बनाने से अब काम नहीं चलेगा, क्योंकि अब सरकार को मालूम हो गया है कि क्या हमारी पैदावार है और कितनी कमी है। अभी अभी परसों हम को बताया गया कि ३८ लाख टन हम को बाहर से मंगाना पड़ा और जो यहां पैदा हुआ है, उसमें से ३८ लाख टन के करीब ही शहरों के लिए मिलेगा। इस से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि फिर एक-दम से खुला व्यापार होना ख़तरे से खाली नहीं है।

सरकार की जो अपनी ग़लतियां हैं, उन का दोष वह व्यापारियों पर डालना चाहती है। व्यापारी तो मुनाफ़ा कमाना चाहता है, लेकिन हम उस को कोई गारण्टी नहीं देते हैं कि उस को कोई नुक़सान नहीं होगा। इसलिए वितरण पर कंट्रोल करने की पद्धति के बारे में वैज्ञानिक ढंग से सोचना पड़ेगा। जब यह मालूम हो गया कि हम को अमरीका और बाहर से गेहूं की बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो यह भी जरूरी है कि यह भी पता लगाया जाये कि किस तरीके से उस को दिया जायेगा। मेरा सुझाव है कि एक लाख से ऊपर जो आबादी है, चाहे वह बाहुल्य वाले ज़ोन में हो और चाहे कमी वाले ज़ोन में हो, किसी भी ज़ोन में हो, वहां पर विधिवत्, बहुत लम्बे अर्से तक, लोगों को यह गेहूं खिलाना पड़ेगा।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : राशनिंग किया जाये।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : राशनिंग का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अगर दिल्ली में इस वक्त सरकार चीनी दे सकती है, बड़े आराम से लोगों को मिल रही है, उन को कोई तक्लीफ़ नहीं है, तो हर एक लाख से ऊपर की आबादी में खूब दुकानें खोल दी जायें और जो ३८ लाख टन गेहूं सरकार ने देना है, वह उन को बेचने के लिए दे दिया जाये।

हमारे देश में यह मनोवैज्ञानिक दशा बन चुकी है कि लोग यह सोचते हैं कि विलायती अनाज ख़राब है और इसलिए अगर बाज़ार में चार रुपये मन का फ़र्क होगा, तो उस अनाज को कोई नहीं लेगा और सब देशी अनाज को ही लेंगे। जब यह अवस्था होगी, तो सरकार की दुकानों पर वह विलायती गल्ला रखा रहेगा और दूसरे गल्ले की मांग होगी। इसलिए योजना के अन्तर्गत इस का उपाय सोचना भी लाज़िमी हो जायेगा। अगर सरकार की नीति इसी तरह ढिल-मिल रही—आज ज़ोन बनाये, कल तोड़ दिये, आज कंट्रोल किया और कल तोड़ दिया—, तो इस

अनिश्चितता से इस देश में पैदावार नहीं बढ़ेगी । इसलिए इस अनिश्चितता को दूर करने के लिए दस वर्ष की योजना के आधार पर उत्पादन और वितरण दोनों का सामंजस्य करना बहुत ही लाजिमी है । अब समय आ गया है कि यह काम एक वैज्ञानिक ढंग से किया जाये ।

इसके लिए यह भी जरूरी होगा कि सरकार को अन्न खरीदने में अपना ही रुपया लगाना होगा । अगर हम मुनाफ़ाखोरी से बचना चाहते हैं, तो यह भी हो सकता है कि सरकार वितरण की व्यवस्था को व्यापारी के हाथ में दे दे, उस को कमीशन दे दे, उस को घटोतरी-बढ़ोतरी का जिम्मेदार भी बना दे, लेकिन वह रुपया लगा कर सरकार को निहाल नहीं करेगा, क्योंकि वह चाहेगा कि मेरे रुपये से मुझे को मुनाफ़ा मिले ।

सरकार की तरफ़ से बार-बार कहा जाता है कि हम ने फ्लोर-प्राइस तय कर दी है । आज तो फ्लोर-प्राइस का प्रश्न नहीं रहा है । इस वक्त तो प्रश्न यह है कि बढ़ने वाली महंगाई कैसे रुके । अगर सरकार इस वक्त कोई महंगाई बांधने की बात करेगी, तो वह सब से बड़ी ग़लती होगी । जब किसान का अनाज बाजार में आ रहा है, तो उस को उचित दाम मिलना लाजिमी है । उस ने इन दिनों महंगा ही खाया है । अगर इस वक्त उसके दामों पर किसी प्रकार का कंट्रोल करने की कोशिश की जायेगी, तो इस से सब मामला गड़बड़ हो जायेगा । लेकिन यह बात निश्चित है कि वह व्यापारी के पास आये या किस के पास आये, इस का फ़ैसला करना है । वह आना चाहिए व्यापारियों द्वारा सरकार के पास और सरकार के जरिये उन एजेन्सियों के पास, जिन पर सरकार का नियंत्रण हो । वहां आ कर वह स्टाक हो जाना चाहिए । लेकिन मैं फिर भी कहूंगा कि एक लाख से कम आबादी वाली जगहों पर उन स्टाक्स को अभी नहीं भेजना चाहिए ।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : क्या कीमत दें ?

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : मैं अभी यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि इस वक्त उस की कीमत बांधने का प्रश्न किसान के लिए खतरनाक है । उस के मायने ये हैं कि अगर हम कम कीमत दें, तो किसान लायें ही नहीं । मैं अभी निवेदन कर रहा था कि अगर विलायती गेहूं और हमारे गेहूं में चार पांच रुपये का फ़र्क रहता है, तो लोग स्वयं उस गेहूं को ख़रीदना बन्द कर देते हैं । तो यह मान कर चलना चाहिए कि अगर आज किसान को बीस रुपये से कम कीमत दी जाती है, तो वह बाजार में अनाज को नहीं लायेगा ।

यह जो समस्या है, इस में वितरण की बात ख़ास तौर पर सामने आई है । अन्न के वितरण के बारे में रुपया कौन लगाये और कितना मुनाफ़ा थोक व्यापारी को मिले और कितना खरीज व्यापारी को मिले, यह फ़ैसला करना लाजिमी हो जाता है । अगर हम ख़रीज के व्यापारियों को बेरोजगार करते हैं और उन को कोई दूसरा रोजगार नहीं देते हैं, तो फिर हम अपनी नीति के विरुद्ध जाते हैं । वे छोटे छोटे जो लोग हैं, उन को किसी प्रकार से उस में लगाये रखना चाहिए ।

आज के युग में को-आपरेटिव्ज को पनपाये रखना बहुत जरूरी है । लेकिन हम किस ढंग से करते हैं ? मैं मंत्री महोदय से विशेष रूप से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो राजनीति हमारे को-आपरेटिव्ज में आ गई है, उस को वह समाप्त करवायें । आज मैं ने यह दशा देखी है कि बहुत पुराने पुराने को-आपरेटिव्ज को इसलिए कर्ज नहीं दिया जाता है कि उन्होंने कांग्रेस वालों को वोट नहीं दिये ।

इस तरह की बातें अगर चलेंगी तो क्या यह वितरण होगा और क्या हमारा उत्पादन बढ़ेगा । जो विरोधी लोग हैं, उनको कर्ज नहीं दिये जाते हैं, उनको आसानी से फर्टिलाइजर तक नहीं मिलता है । इस प्रकार का

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वातावरण जब होगा, इस प्रकार की राजनीति जब चलेगी तो कैसे देश का उत्पादन बढ़ सकता है । आर्थिक क्षेत्र में तो इस तरह की बातें नहीं होनी चाहियें । किसान को भी आप दबा कर के रखना चाहते हैं, इस प्रकार की जो राजनीति है वह कभी भी उत्पादन बढ़ाने में सहायक नहीं हो सकती है । राजनीति रहित कार्य आप करो, नीति-युक्त जन-हित कार्य आप करो । लेकिन आज जो कार्य हो रहा है, वह नीति-विहीन कार्य हो रहा है । नीति विहीन कार्य को समाप्त करने का समय आ गया है . . . .

**सभापति महोदय** : अब आप खत्म करें ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : मैं बहुत अनुशासित व्यक्ति हूं । घंटी बजने से एक दम से घबड़ा जाता हूं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा और वह बड़े नाराज हो गये कि फौज में आदमी कम आते हैं । मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी जब फौज में आदमी लिये जा रहे थे तो आदमी तो काफी आते थे लेकिन लिये बहुत कम जाते थे । राजस्थान और पंजाब में जहां एक हजार आदमी भरती के लिये आते थे तो मुश्किल से पचास ही लिये जाते थे । जब इसका कारण जानने की कोशिश की गई तो इसके तीन चार कारण बताये गये । एक कारण यह बताया गया कि आंखों की बीमारी जिसको ट्रिकोमा कहते हैं, लोगों में थी । सरकार भी इसका मानती है कि हमारे इलाके के किसानों में यह बीमारी बहुत अधिक फैल गई है । इसके कारण बहुत से लोगों को फौज में नहीं लिया गया । यह बीमारी क्यों होती है इसको आप भी जानते हैं । यह इसलिए होती है कि लोगों को पूरी खुराक नहीं मिलती है । इसी तरह से और भी जितनी बीमारियां हैं . . . .

**सभापति महोदय** : अब आप खत्म करें ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : अब तो समय बढ़ा दिया गया है, थोड़ा सा समय और दे दीजिये ।

**सभापति महोदय** : और समय नहीं मिल सकता है, बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं ।

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** : अंतिम बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे नौजवानों को १८०० कैलोरी ही मिलती हैं और इतनी कम कैलोरीज से फौज में जा कर वे काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, वैसे काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, जैसे काम करने की आप उनसे अपेक्षा रखते हैं । यह कटु सत्य है और इसको हमें मानना होगा । हम को अपने देश की पैदावार इस ढंग से बढ़ानी चाहिये कि गांव के लोगों को उचित मात्रा में और पूरा भोजन खाने को मिले ताकि वे शहर वालों को भी पूरी तरह से दे सकें । वे दे सकते हैं, यह निश्चित बात है । यह एक वर्ष में होने वाला नहीं है, दस वर्ष की योजना बना कर आप को चलना होगा, तभी कुछ कल्याण देश का हो सकता है ।

**सभापति महोदय** : श्री एस० एस० मोरे ।

**श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय** (दमोह) : वह तो पहले भी बोल चुके हैं । हम को भी अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये ।

**सभापति महोदय** : आपको भी मिल जायेगा ।

**श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई** (विकाराबाद) : बहनों को भी बोलने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये ।

**Shri S. S. More:** Mr. Chairman, the problem of the peasant in this country has many fascinating facets. I do not propose to play the role of a child which is trying to chase too many

butterflies simultaneously. I propose to confine my remarks to one or two relevant points.

My first submission to Government will be: what is your agricultural policy? According to my study, the present government is doing nothing else but continuing the British policy. And what was the British policy? Britain was an imperial power. It wanted to keep India as a colonial country, with its economy in a very bad plight, rather a stagnant economy. That is why the peasant became the first object of its adverse policy. This Government is doing nothing else than toeing that very line. But, unfortunately, we have adopted a different set of objectives. Our Constitution in its preamble and directive principles chapter has laid down certain very beneficial principles. At Avadi and other places also we have emphasised that we want to march towards Socialism.

Now, can Socialism be an economy of scarcity? I believe from the experience of other countries, wherever Socialism has been adopted as a part of their philosophy, Socialism has always been a philosophy of plenty. In this country, unfortunately, we are suffering to a very large extent from shortages and scarcities. So, in the light of our objectives, it is high time that our Government enunciates its policy towards agriculture.

Take industries, for instance. We have come out with two Resolutions delineating our policy regarding industries. I think, it is high time that this Government issues a statement delineating its policy regarding agriculture in the context of our objectives.

Take, for instance, Japan. Japan has framed a strategy of new agriculture. You require a strategy not only for fighting an enemy militarily but you also require a strategy for the purpose of taking agriculture to a stage of prosperity. For that purpose the Japanese Government have passed a law, the Agriculture Basic Law. I think, our Government should also do the same thing. They should first see things clearly and then, after defining their objective, they should march towards that objective with firm steps.

But, unfortunately, I find when I study the documents of the Planning Commission and of this Government that there is grievous lack of clear thinking and a sense of realism. We are only muddling from one point to another point and we are not marching towards our objective. The agricultural problem in this country has become a sharp rock on which the ships of many Agriculture Ministers have come to grief and I wish that the same thing does not happen to our hon. friend, Shri Swaran Singh, because the people are growing impatient and in their impatience we are only playing with our destiny. We are passing through very critical stages and therefore I feel that unless our Agriculture Ministers define positively their line indicating the different steps by which they want to proceed to create a sort of an economy of plenty and prosperity in this country, we shall come to grief and that will not be very palatable to us.

Another point that I want to suggest is, as I have stated, that we must frame a policy in the light of our changed objectives given in the Preamble and the Chapter on Directive Principles. The objective is revolutionary and therefore the approach to the agricultural problems must also be dynamic and revolutionary. A socialist economy is an economy of plenty and not of scarcity. There should be a changed approach to foodgrains policy. This change of approach must be based not on some individual pragmatic principles but on some basic principles. The first principle of this changed policy should be the maximum utilisation of our available resources. We have abundant resources. The rainfall is there though it is dispersed in the different parts of the country. The rainfall is abundant to speak on the whole and most of the water goes to the seas. Therefore we should at least undertake irrigation

[Shri S. S. More]

and other schemes so that every drop of water shall be conserved and utilised for the purpose of supplying an assured water supply to the peasant.

Another factor that I would insist on is in regard to extending the area of cultivation because one of the hon. Members said that if we try to extend our foodgrains production, we will have to extend the area. My relevant question will be: Where is the area which could be available for extension? We are, therefore, forced to take intensive cultivation. If intensive cultivation has to be taken—and that should be the main plank of our programme—the peasant must be supplied with an assured water supply. He must be supplied with manure, with scheme of soil conservation so that the moisture in the land may be preserved and also with fixed prices.

Shrimati Renuka Ray spoke about the price support policy. I feel that this price support policy is nothing but a device to cheat the peasant. They talk about reasonable prices but do they talk about remunerative prices? I want to submit that the Food Prices Sub-Committee in its report has come to this conclusion that if the present economy has to be made a surplus economy then the peasant has to be rescued from the dire poverty in this country. What is the present price? They say that our fertiliser factory should work on the basis of "No profit no loss".

**18.00 hrs.**

But if we look to the peasant, we find that he is already working for ages on the basis of 'no profit and all loss'. So, that policy should be discontinued. We should assure him a reasonable return. Everybody wants incentive. The traders want incentive. You as the Director of one of the biggest shipping companies want incentive. I am not talking in a personal sense. But my submission is that everybody wants a carrot, but the peasant does not get a carrot and he gets only a stick. That policy should be deprecated. It should not be taken as the privilege of the Opposition to point out the defects of the Government. I have been watching the lists of speakers who have been speaking here. The result is that the Opposition Members are shouting at this Government and they can very well go at the time of the next election to the peasantry and say, "It is we who were espousing your cause while the Congress Members were sitting like dumb dolls." I feel that our policy of arranging debates should be materially revised. Unless the Ministers are very allergic to the criticism, they can eliminate most of the persons who have a soft tongue.

**Mr. Chairman:** I would suggest that you should devote your short time to the subject matter at hand.

**Shri S. S. More:** I accept your correction. During the last 15 or 10 years, various Committees have recommended that the peasant should be given remunerative prices. Take, for instance, the Grow More Food Committee. The Food Prices Committee which was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Purushottamdas Thakurdas and particularly the Food Prices Sub-Committee had said that the fair prices should be given to the peasants and in one of the paragraphs they have stated:

> "The fair prices should not only cover the cost of production but the fair prices should also cover the cost of living because a peasant has to live...."

He makes his investment on land for the purpose of improvement; he makes an investment on land for securing water supply; he makes his investment on land for purchasing fertilisers and if all these investments are to be taken into account....

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** There is no difference of opinion between you and the Opposition on this point.

**Shri S. S. More:** I do not think the Opposition Members are so wise to agree with me.

My submission is that if we take this recommendation of the Food Prices Sub-Committee which was a very responsible Committee full of learned people who knew agricultural problems, then it is high time that this Government should accept it. It was also recommended by this Committee that the Government should devise a machinery for collecting necessary data. Has this Government appointed any machinery during the last 16 years for collecting such data? Not only they should collect the data, but they should indicate the different points which enter into the cost of production. The other day, I asked Dr. Ram Subhag Singh whether the cost of production also includes the cost of personal labour put in by the agricultural labourer. He works in drenching showers and blazing sun with all his family. What is the basis on which his personal labour is counted? I feel that the average of an industrial labourer should be treated as a minimum wage for calculation of the cost of his personal labour.

My next point is that the agriculturist should be made the focal point of our schemes. At present, agriculturist has become a sort of a poor relation who has to be slighted and insulted and it is the talkative, vocal, industrialist whose interests we are looking into. My submission is that unless we learnt to respect agriculturis as a man who is fighting very valiantly on the food front and we respect him as much as we respect our jawan fighting on the Himalayan front, we cannot improve his lot. If we have to enthuse the peasant—in fact, one of the committees has stated that it is the duty of the welfare State to enthuse the peasant—and if we have to lift him from the present quagmire of poverty that he has sunk into, then he will have to be convinced that the country means well for him; it is only if we can do that and we can satisfy him that he has also a niche in the country's economy, that he will put his heart into the work and he will try to produce more.

In conclusion, I would submit that we should frame a programme for ten years for achieving self-sufficiency. The Russian leaders are planning to double or terble the production in their country and for that purpose they are spending something like 6000 million roubles on fertilisers. In this country we are producing fertilisers, but I would like to know whether Government have assessed the total quantity of fertilisers required in the context of the area under cultivation. Unless we give abundant quantity of fertilisers, there is no chance of our increasing our output. So, we should make up our mind that within ten years, we shall treble or at least double our food production and that we shall also eliminate, by stages, our imports.

If we read the report, we find that every year, our bill for imports is going up. If ours is an agricultural country, if agriculture is our primary industry, why should we not aspire to produce enough foodgrains to feed our population? If that is to be done, then we should eliminate our dependence on imports. One of the committees, namely the Grow More Food Committee has indicated the dangers of continued imports. They have stated that we shall be required to pay higher prices, and they have given the necessary data to show that Burma and other countries are charging a higher price for the produce that they supply; then, they have further stated that we are required to pay higher prices for the supplies that we indent, and we are also required to pay subsidy, because we sell all these foodgrains which are imported to the people at a lower cost; then, we are also causing a great drain on our foreign exchange because of these imports. If we take into consideration all these things, I feel that our Government must in grim and determined mood pass a resolution and at least

[Shri S. S. More]

decide that we shall eliminate the imports of foodgrains over a period of ten years.

I have no faith in the building up of a reserve or a buffer stock, because that will be a charter of our slavery to America or to other foreign countries from which we are importing our foodgrains. Let us suffer. If we have to suffer, let all of us suffer. When the Chinese proceeded against us, we all were prepared to suffer in order to throw them out. So, if we decide to eliminate imports in slow gradual stages, a planned effort ought to be made for that purpose.

I feel that such a thing is essential. I feel that we should come out with a resolution just as we have come out with the Industrial Policy Resolution, and pass a law also, if necessary, as Japan has passed its basic law so that all the issues may be clarified, and continued confusion may be avoided.

I find that the policy of this Department for the last sixsteen years is a policy of dismal failure and nothing but failure.

Once, again, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak, because I was also in the grip of despair and frustration.

**Shri M. S. Murti** (Anakapalle): Last year while replying to the debate on the Demands for Food and Agriculture, the then hon. Minister had said that agricultural production should not be viewed from year to year but it must be viewed from a long-range point of view. What he meant by that statement is that during the last five years, the production has not been stagnant but it has been increasing year after year, although it is true that it may have come down in one year and it may have gone up in the next year. Viewing it from that point of view, from 1958 onwards, up till 1963 the production has been increasing to the extent of 1·6 million tons. But if we take only the last two years and view it during that period, it has come down by 2·3 million tons. But the graph is going up and down and it is not continuously increasing. But it is going down day by day, year after year. We are putting whatever resources we have got into irrigation fertilisers, better seeds and better implements, but these things do not count in the production potential.

Looking at the figures given to us in the Mid-term Appraisal of Third Five Year Plan, we find that excepting cash crops, all the food crops have come down, and there is no possibility of reaching the Third Plan targets even, not to speak of self-sufficiency in the near future.

We will have to think what will happen to our country if we go on importing foodgrains year after year from other countries. In spite of our best efforts, spending thousands of crores of rupees on irrigation projects, starting fertiliser factories and factories for producing better implements etc., we are not able to produce whatever we want for our country. Where are we going? That is a pertinent question.

The farmers are turning from foodcrops to cash crops because they need money, because their cost of living is going up, and to meet that they have to turn to cash crops. If we assess the requirements of our industries of these cash crops, we can have a crop plan, and the rest of the land can be turned into food crops. Then, we can induce the farmers, by paying them higher prices, to produce foodcrops. Shri S. K. Patil said last year that our policy would be farmer-oriented, but now we are consumer-oriented. We are looking at 30 per cent of the population and not at 70 per cent who are farmers, who are producing these things. If we have a plan for crop pattern, I think by giving a subsidy to the consumers who are only 30 per cent, we can very well meet the situation and gradually reduce our imports.

In 1961 the import figure was Rs. 129 crores, and in 1963 it has come to Rs. 186 crores. In 1964 it may be Rs. 200 crores. If we go on increasing our imports and spending much-needed foreign exchange on these imports, we will be nowhere in the future, and in times of emergency, we will be put to a lot of difficulty.

Coming to the improved techniques and improved appliances, they have not reached the farmer as yet. They are shown in exhibitions, but I have not seen these being given to the farmers and used by them anywhere. There is a firm in Hyderabad called Krishi Engineering Co., producing tractors useful to the farmers for all agricultural operations. Such firms must be encouraged, so that these may become available to the farmers at a cheap rate.

However much our techniques may have improved, we have not come to the stage of using radio isotopes. They are still in experimental stage in our country.

Then I come to the important point of production of sugar. We have targeted to produce 33 lakh tons this year, but present indications are that we can produce only 25 to 26 lakh tons, of which two lakhs will be raw sugar, meant for export. The country's internal consumption is about 23 lakh tons. The carry-over from last year was only 1:76 lakh tons, so that we will be only able to meet our internal consumption requirements. If we have to export 5 lakh tons, our internal consumption will have to be reduced by about 3½ lakh tons. The Minister has said recently that we have to reduce the quotas allocated to the various States.

There is failure of the policy on the sugar front. Even during the debate on the sugar policy last time, I said that incentives given to the farmers were not enough. (*Interruption*).

**श्री कछवाय** (देवास) : सभापति महोदय, हाउस में कोरम नहीं है ।

**Some Hon. Members** *rose*—

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Why should so many Members rise at a time? The bell is being rung, and we will find out.

**श्री कछवाय** : सभापति महोदय, यह अनाज का विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण है, और इस समय कोरम नहीं है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** You need not argue about it. I will see. Shri Murti will please sit down. He will resume his speech when there is quorum.

**श्री काशी राम गुप्त** (अलवर) : मेरा एक सजेशन है । जब हाउस में यह निर्णय हुआ है कि साढ़े ६ बजे तक बैठेंगे तो कोरम का प्रश्न नहीं लाना चाहिये ।

**Mr. Chairman:** That is an understanding which will not bind the procedure in this House.—Now, there is quorum. Shri Murti may resume his speech.

**Shri M. S. Murti:** This year, we cannot say that the weather conditions and the crop conditions are bad, but in spite of it, the production is coming down. That means there is something wrong in our policy. This must be looked into by the Minister. In 1960 . . .

**श्री कछवाय** : अभी कोरम पूरा नहीं हुआ है ।

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member will please resume his seat.—There is no quorum. The hon. Member will continue his speech on the next working day. The House stands adjourned till 11 o'clock on Saturday.

**Some Hon. Members:** There is quorum.

**Mr. Chairman:** I have taken a decision. There is no quorum. There is no point . . .(*Interruption*).

**Shri Radhelal Vyas** (Ujjain): Sir, there is quorum now.

**Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:** There is quorum.

**Shrimati Renuka Ray:** There is quorum.

**Mr. Chairman:** Let me verify.— Yes. Shri Murti may continue his speech. It is a matter of one this way or that way.

**Shri M. S. Murti:** In 1960....

**श्री यशपाल सिंह** : सभापति महोदय, प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर । जब आप हाउस को एडजर्न करें तो उस को कोई चैलेंज नहीं कर सकता । यह बहुत अनुचित है कि आप के आर्डर को कोई चैलेंज करे ।

**Mr. Chairman:** I have given a decision: There is no point of order. (*Interruption*). There must be a little accommodation to the wishes of Members of the House.

**Shri M. S. Murti:** In 1960, the total production of cane was 33 lakh tons. With the same licensing capacity of the sugar mills, although the price incentive given to the farmers is higher than in 1960, we are unable to produce more. That means there is something wrong with the factories only but not with the farmers, and so, it must be looked into, namely, whether the factories are willingly cutting down the production for want of incentives or the farmers are not supplying the cane. That must be gone into and the matter must be set right as early as possible so that the country should not be faced with the crisis of sugar again.

Sir, coming to the incentives and subsisidies to farmers, I want to say one thing. Last time, during the debate, Shri S. K. Patil, the then Food Minister, said that he was ready to give subsidies to the farmers, but that the other Ministries were coming in the way. The present Minister of Food and Agriculture, Shri Swaran Singh, is bold enough, and I think he will do well to introduce the farmer-oriented policy by giving subsidies to the farmers and inducing them to turn their production to foodgrains than to concentrate on the cash crop. If we give sufficient money for the food crops which is equal to the production value of the cash crop, then, the farmers will come round and produce more foodcrops which will solve the problem ultimately.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh):** But you also require cash crops.

**Shri M. S. Murti:** Yes, sufficient to meet our industrial requirement but not for export. This year it has so happened that tobacco growers have come down to meet the Minister here. We have to go from country to country to purchase our tobacco. So also for other commodities we are going, begging from country to country to purchase our cash crops, which are in abundance in our country. Instead of that, we can curtail the production of cash crops. We can produce whatever you need for the country and you can convert the rest into food crops by giving proper incentives like paying a better price for the food crops and asking the farmer to produce food crops.

I will now come to an important point which is disturbing many agriculturists. Due to indiscriminate use of chemical manures, soil fertility is going down. In some places, soil is becoming saline. In this connection, I would read out a passage from Mr. J. C. Kumarappa's article in *Harijan* in 1947:

> "Just as medicines can only be administered by a qualified doctor after a careful diagnosis with a prescription suited to the parti-

cular condition of the patient, similarly this method of adding chemical fertilisers to the soil should only be adopted after a careful analysis of the soil and the requirements of plant life to be raised on that soil. Without such proper prescription given by a soil chemist, to freely use chemical fertilizers would be as foolish as a layman administering medicine to a patient, and it may be equally tragic in results."

So, I request that soil chemists should be employed in all these areas from the base, i.e., from the block development office up to the central level, so that soil testing can be carried on and the dosage and type of fertilisers to be used for a particular soil can be determined.

Another aspect of the chemical fertilisers is that the nutritional value is going down. In this connection, I wish to point out another passage from the same article that in New Zealand these chemical fertilisers are used liberally in the fields and it was found that the people in New Zealand were subject to all sorts of diseases. Dr. Chapman of the Physical and Mental Welfare Society of New Zealand carried on experiments on the nutrition values of foodstuffs raised by using chemical fertilizers and found that these are less nutritious than the crops raised with farmyard manure. It was found that the people were subject to disease like catarrh, influenza, septic tonsils and dental caries by eating the vegetables raised by chemical manures. This was confirmed by our agricultural reesarch people working in Mussoorie. So, this may be taken note of by the Ministry. While using these chemical fertilisers, measures may be taken to avoid these things, so that such diseases may not occur in our country in future.

Lastly, I am glad a decision has been taken to form an All-India Agricultural Service. But the department at the block level needs to be strengthened by improving the staff there; that is, the demonstrators, the soil chemists and the other agricultural workers must be improved. Unless the base is strengthened, the agricultural output cannot be improved in any measure in our country.

With these words, I support the Demands.

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द**: (करनाल)

"मयो भुवातो अभिवातु उश्र:
ऊर्जस्वतीः पयधिरारिषन्नाम
पीव स्वतो जीवधन्यापिवन्तु
अवसाय पद्वतेरुद्रः मूले ।"

सभापति महोदय, इस मंत्र में यह वर्णन किया गया है कि हम को गाय के घृत से बने हुए विशेष प्रकार का भोजन मिलना चाहिए जिस से हम दीर्घायु हो सकें । वैसे कहना तो मुझे बहुत है लेकिन पहले थोड़ा सा मैं गायों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं । वेद ने गाय को यह कहा है :—

"माता रुद्राणां दुहिता वसुनाम
स्वसादित्यानांअमृतस्य नाभि
मागाम्अनागाम अदितीममव-
धिष्टे अनुवोचे चिकित्से जनाय ।"

हे मनुष्य, गऊ तेरी माता, बहन और बेटी है । स्त्रियों से पुरुष के तीन ही उत्तम सम्बन्ध होते हैं । जब हमारी माता हम को दूध नहीं पिलाती है तब यह गऊ माता हम को दूध पिलाती है । जिस प्रकार एक बहन अपने भाई से प्यार करती है ठीक उसी प्रकार से गाय हम से प्यार करती है । जिस के घर में गाय होगी उस को पता होगा कि गाय घरवालों को कितना प्यार करती है । जिस तरह एक पुत्री की, बेटी की अपने पिता की तरफ़ निगाह लगी रहती है कि कहां वह मेरा विवाह करेगा, कितना मुझे देगा, कब मुझे बुलायेगा, मुझे क्या देगा और क्या नहीं देगा, गाय भी उसी पुत्री के समान अपने मालिक, अपने स्वामी की तरफ़ देखती रहती है कि वह मुझे कहां बांधेगा, कब बांधेगा

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

और क्या खिलायेगा । वेद ने गऊ को निष्पाप कहा है । इस के लिए जिसके घर में स्वयं गाय न हो तो उस ने अपने पड़ोसी की तो देखी होगी । गाय मालिक के घर में प्रातःकाल अपने प्यारे पुत्र बछड़े को छोड़ कर जंगल में चली जाती है और शाम के समय जब वह लौट कर अपने स्वामी के घर को आती है तो वह बड़ी सुन्दर प्रतीत होती है। उस का वक्षस्थल और पाख इस तरह शोभित होता है मानों उषा का उदय हो रहा हो और उसके चारों स्तन ऐसे प्रतीत होते हैं जैसे वह चारों युगों को धारण करे आ रही है । गाय को निष्पाप इसलिए कहा गया है कि वह दुनिया भर का कबाड़, कूड़ा आदि खाती है, जिसे कि कोई नहीं खा सकता और वह बेचारी गाय उस कूड़े कबाड़ को खाकर हमारे लिए दुग्ध, घृत आदि सभी पवित्र भोज्य बनाती है । इतना ही नहीं वह जो कबाड़ और कूड़ा खाती है जहां वह हमें घी, दूध आदि देती है वहां वह हमें गोबर भी प्रदान करती है । गोबर मनुष्य जाति के लिए बहुत लाभदायक है । गोबर की खाद कृषि उत्पादन के लिए बहुत उत्तम होती है । आप की इन रासायनिक खादों की अपेक्षा यह गोबर की खाद डेढ़ गुनी अधिक लाभदायक होती है । गोबर की खाद देने से तीन साल तक खेत में फसल लगती है जबकि रसायनिक खाद से फसल एक बार ही लगती है । इसके अलावा अगर रसायनिक खाद के खेत को पानी उचित समय पर न मिले तो वह उस फसल को भी सुखा देती है जबकि गोबर की खाद में ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है ।

गऊ की महिमा के बारे में जहां मनुष्य को दीर्घायु होने की प्रेरणा देता है, वेद ने यह कहा है :—

"आयुष्मान् अगने हविषा वृधानः
घृतप्रतीको घृतयोनिरेधी
घृतम पीत्वा मधु चारुगव्यम पिते व
पुत्रम अभिरक्षातात् इमान स्वाहा ।"

हे मनुष्य, तो गऊ घृत पान कर के पूर्ण आयु को प्राप्त कर । वह घृत कैसा हो ? मधुर हो, चारु हो अर्थात् सुन्दर हो और गव्यम अर्थात् गऊ से उत्पन्न हो, ऐसे गोघृत का पान करके तू पूर्ण आयु को प्राप्त कर ।

सभापति महोदय, आज देशवासियों को गोघृत नहीं मिलता है इसलिये हम लोग पूर्ण आयु को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते । हम सब भारतवासियों का महान् कर्त्तव्य है कि हम अपने गोवंश की रक्षा व उन्नति करें । विशेष कर जिस सरकार के हाथ में आज देश के शासन की बागडोर है उसका तो और भी कर्त्तव्य होता है कि वह गोवंश की उन्नति करे । पूज्य महात्मा गांधी कहा करते थे कि जो गाय को मारता है वह समझे कि वह मुझे मारता है । इसी तरह लोकमान्य तिलक ने कहा था कि जब देश में स्वराज्य स्थापित हो जायगा, हम स्वतंत्र हो जायेंगे तो कलम की एक नोक से देश भर में गोवध तत्काल बंद हो जायेगा । स्वामी दयानन्द जी महाराज कहते थे कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है और यहां अगर गाय को मारा जायगा तो इस देश की प्रजा और उसका राजा दोनों नष्ट हो जायेंगे । दोनों का सत्यानाश हो जायगा । यह सरकार बैलों की जोड़ी के नाम पर राय मांगने वाली सरकार है । अब गऊ जो बैलों की माता है उस माता के साथ आज कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है और गाय के बछड़ों के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है ? गऊ की सुरक्षा का उत्तरदायित्व तो इस सरकार पर विशेष आता है ।

पिछले वर्ष मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था कि जहां अंग्रेजों के वक्त में इस देश में १ करोड़ ७५ लाख गोवंश मरता था वहां पिछले वर्ष १ करोड़ ८२ लाख गोवंश मारा गया । मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी बतलाया कि हमारा १ करोड़ ८२ लाख खालों से काम नहीं चलता है और हमें २ करोड़ ३२ लाख खालों की आवश्यकता है । मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में निवेदन करना

चाहूंगा कि उनका कहना ठीक हो सकता है कि उनको अधिक खालों की आवश्यकता है लेकिन गोवध इसके लिए नहीं होना चाहिये और वह तो बन्द होना चाहिये । जब पशु मरेंगे तब उनकी खाल आपको मिल ही जायेगी। उन मूक पशुओं को क्या जीने का अधिकार नहीं है ? उनको भी जीने दिया जाय । क्या यह स्वतंत्रता उनके लिये नहीं आई है ?

अधिक कृषि उत्पादन के लिए ट्रैक्टरों के द्वारा खेती करने की आवश्यकता हमें सरकार द्वारा बतलाई जाती है । मैं ट्रैक्टरों द्वारा खेती करने का विरोधी नहीं हूं लेकिन मैं सरकार से इतना अवश्य कहूंगा कि आप जो इस देश को अमरीका बनाना चाह रहे हैं सो कृपया भारत को अमरीका मत बनाइये । वहां का क्षेत्रफल हम से तीन गुना है जब कि जनसंख्या एक तिहाई है .....

**सभापति महोदय** : स्वामी जी, अब साढ़े छै बज रहा है इसलिए आप अगले दिन अर्थात् शनिवार को अपना भाषण जारी रखियेगा ।

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि मैं शनिवार को यहां रहूंगा नहीं इसलिए बड़ी कृपा होगी अगर मुझे आज ही अपनी बात समाप्त करने की आज्ञा दी जाय । मैं पांच, दस मिनट से अधिक समय और नहीं लूंगा । राजा के लिए तो विशेषतया लिखा गया है कि वह गो-रक्षा करे । यजुर्वेद के पहले मंत्र में लिखा है : "वहवीर्यजमानस्य पशून् पाहि," अर्थात यजमान के पशुओं की रक्षा करो । गाय से दूध और घृत मिलता है । सरकार रासायनिक खाद पर जितना व्यय करती है, यदि उतना वह गोपालन पर व्यय करे, तो हमारी अन्न की समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का विरोधी नहीं हूं । अन्न तो सब को चाहिये । अन्न की तो सब को आवश्यकता है । मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में ऐसा अन्न उत्पन्न हो, ऐसे खाद्य पदार्थ उत्पन्न हों, जिन से हमारे शरीर नीरोग हो ।

लोग कहते हैं कि अन्न की समस्या का नहीं समाधान हुआ । मैं मंत्री महोदय को तो कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता क्योंकि उन बेचारों के हाथ में कुछ नहीं है । न उनको कोई शिक्षा दी जाती है । अगर पटवारी को मास्टर लगायें, तो वह पढ़ा नहीं सकता है और अगर मास्टर को पटवारी लगायें, तो वह काम नहीं कर सकता है । कल जो रेलवे मंत्री थे, आज उनको खाद्य मंत्री बना दिया गया है । तो इसमें मैं उन को कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मेरा तात्पर्य आप समझते हैं । लेकिन मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किये बिना किसी व्यक्ति को किसी भी विभाग में न लगाया जाये । सरकार इस विभाग में किसी व्यक्ति को भी लगाए, तो उस को प्रशिक्षण दे ।

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स्वर्ण सिंह)** : मैं स्वामी जी से शिक्षा ही ले रहा हूं, और क्या कर रहा हूं ?

**श्री रामेश्वरानन्द** : माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद है । मैं उनको सहयोग ही देना चाहता हूं ।

देश की अन्न-समस्या के समाधान के लिए आज जो लोग कहते हैं कि अन्न सस्ता होना चाहिए । कैसे हो सस्ता ? जब तक खाद्य-पदार्थ बाजार में आवश्यकता से अधिक नहीं होंगे, तब तक वे कैसे सस्ते होंगे ? या तो सरकार बाजार में माल अधिक भेज दे और या लोग उसकी मांग न करें । परन्तु व्यक्ति अनाज की मांग न करे, यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

इसका एक उपाय है—कोई और उपाय नहीं हो सकता है —और वह यह है कि हम सब को जी जान से जुट कर अन्न के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए यत्न करना चाहिए । मैं कृषि मंत्रियों से निवेदन करना चाहता

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

हूं कि मैंने अपने क्षेत्र, वियाना गांव, में देखा है कि सरकार की ओर से बीड़ियों को दिया हुआ ट्रैक्टर बेकार पड़ा है। यहां के जमीदारों के पास बहुत थोड़ी थोड़ी जमीन है। अमरीका से तुलना क्यों की जाती है ? उस के पास लम्बी-चौड़ी जमीन है—हमारे देश से तीन गुना जमीन है और उसकी जनसंख्या हम से एक तिहाई है। ट्रैक्टर का खेत में प्रयोग करने में अगर उसका थोड़ा सा भी तेल निकल पड़ा, तो वहां तीन वर्ष तक फ़सल नहीं होगी। किन्तु अगर खेत में बैलों का हल चलाया जाये और वे एक जगह मूत भी देते हैं, लघु-शंका भी कर देते हैं, तो वहां बरसों तक ज्यादा अन्न उत्पन्न होगा। इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि सरकार अपने विचारों को प्राचीनता की तरफ़ लाए।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने जो नहरें निकाली हुई हैं, उन को पक्का बनवाया जाये। मेरे अपने क्षेत्र में यमनगर्भी नहर है। लाखों एकड़ जमीन उस की सीलन से तबाह हो चुकी है। अगर यह नहर पक्की हो जाये, तो पानी आगे पहुंच जाये और वहां की जमीन बच सकती है। इस बारे में मैं कई बार निवेदन कर चुका हूं। इसलिए इस ओर मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

सब से आवश्यक बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी बात पर हमारा उत्तर-दायित्व नहीं है। पहले युग में ब्राह्मण को विद्या का अधिकार होता था, क्षत्रिय को राज्य का, शासन प्रबंध का अधिकार होता था और वैश्य के जिम्मे खेती होती थी। शास्त्र में स्पष्ट लिखा है कि वैश्य खेती को बढ़ायें। अगर सरकार ने खाद्य समस्या का समाधान करना है, तो उसको चाहिए कि चाहे वह एक ही मंत्री इस विभाग में लगाए, चाहे वह अननुभूत लोगों को लगाए, मुझे इस में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, परन्तु वह उन लोगों को इस काम पर लगाए, जिन का उत्तरदायित्व हो। पहले इस मंत्रालय में पाटिल साहब थे। मैं समझता हूं कि वह योग्य व्यक्ति थे, कोई ख़राब नहीं थे। आज सरदार जी को लगा दिया गया है। मैं उनको भी कुछ नहीं कहता। यह भी जैसे हैं, आपके सामने हैं। परन्तु दुख और दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि सरदार जी जब से आये हैं, तब से और ज्यादा झगड़ा पड़ गया है। पता नहीं सरदार जी को बदनाम करने के लिए इधर लगाया गया है कि इस समस्या का समाधान हो ही नहीं सकता है। समाधान हो सकता है, किन्तु सरकार को कठोर और कड़ा वर्ताव करना होगा। तभी काम चल सकता है।

अमरीका का गेहूं हमारे देश में आता है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि वह आपकी दृष्टि में आया है या नहीं। वह निस्सार गेहूं है। यदि आप कम से कम एक बार उसकी रोटी बना कर खा लें, तब आप को पता लगेगा कि हमारे देश-वासियों को कैसा गेहूं मिल रहा है। अमरीका का गेहूं पंजाब में खिलाया जा रहा है और पंजाब का गेहूं पता नहीं कहां ले जाया जा रहा है। मुझे पता नहीं है। मैंने लदा हुआ स्टेशन पर देखा है। पंजाब का गेहूं तो बाहर जा रहा है और पंजाब के लोगों को अमरीका का गेहूं खिलाया जा रहा है।

आज कृषि योग्य भूमि मकान और कल कारख़ाने बनाने के लिए ली जा रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार ने कल-कारख़ाने बनाने हैं, तो वह कम उन्नत पहाड़ों पर उनको बनाए। इससे वहां की जनता को भी लाभ होगा। एक ओर तो यह सरकार अन्न की समस्या का समाधान करना चाहती है और दूसरी ओर वह कृषि-योग्य भूमि पर सुन्दर भव्य भवन बना रही है। मैं लोक सभा और मंत्रालयों ने उन भवनों को देखता हूं, जहां प्लाट खाली पड़े हैं और घास उगाई जा रही है। कितना अच्छा आदर्श होता, यदि मंत्री लोग छोटे छोटे कमरों में रहते—

एक कोठी में कई मंत्री रह सकते थे—और जितना बाहर का क्षेत्र है, जहां आज घास उगाई जा रही है, पानी दिया जा रहा है और खाद दी जा रही है, वहां पर कोई साग-भाजी लगा दी जाती ।

वहां पर ऐसे वृक्ष लगाए हुए हैं, जिन पर कोई फल नहीं होता । उनकी कटिंग हो रही है । कम से कम सन्तरे या अमरूद के पेड़ लगा दिये जाते । अगर अन्न की समस्या का समाधान करना है, तो सरकार को और मंत्रियों को लौटना पड़ेगा पीछे की तरफ । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को कोई ऐसे शब्द नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । मैं उन को सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि आज जिस जगह पर घास उगाई जा रही है, खाद डाली जा रही है और पानी दिया जा रहा है, वहां पर अगर साग-सब्जी और फल लगा दिये जायें, तो इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है ।

अन्त में मेरा निवेदन है कि माननीय मंत्री जी गौ-रक्षा और गोपालन की तरफ़ ध्यान दें और नहरों को पक्की बनायें । आज एक इंच भूमि भी व्यर्थ प्लाटों में न पड़ी रहने दी जाय । हम उनको सहयोग देना चाहते हैं । हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा देश हर प्रकार से समृद्ध हो, पार्टी कोई भी आए—पार्टियां तो बदलती रहेंगी ।

**18.37 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, March 28, 1964/Chaitra 8, 1886 (Saka).*